

T H E  
**HISTORY**  
O F  
**POPISH-SHAM-PLOTS**

From the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*  
to this Present Time.

Particularly of the P R E S E N T  
**POPISH PLOT.**

Being an Account of the several Methods  
the Papists have used to stifle it;

- I. By Disheartning the Witnesses from making a Discovery of it.
- II. By Discouraging, and taking off those that were most forward to search into it.
- III. By frequent Attempts to Corrupt the King's Evidence.
- IV. By Designs to blast their Credit.
- V. By Endeavours to cast it on the Protestants by forging Presbyterian Plots.

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L O N D O N,

Printed for *Richard Janeway*, in *Queens-Head-Alley* in *Pater-noster Row*, 1682.

# HISTORY

## OF THE POPISH PLOTS

FROM THE YEAR 1678 TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
THE SECOND VOLUME  
OF THE POPISH PLOTS

By JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.  
OF THE BARR, AT THE MIDDLE TEMPLE  
IN THE CITY OF LONDON  
LONDON: Printed by J. H. St. John, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1725.

THE FIRST VOLUME  
OF THE POPISH PLOTS  
LONDON: Printed by J. H. St. John, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1725.





To the Protestant

# R E A D E R.

**W**HO, or what is the Author of the ensuing Discourse, being a thing, the knowledge whereof would be no advantage to it, I have therefore purposely conceal'd ; not designing to *lay open my self*, but the *Papists* only, and their practices to the *publick view*, and censure of the Word.

To Collect, and carefully read over all the Books, and Pamphlets that give an account of their many Treasonable Attempts against the Government, is a thing, that cannot be done without so great an expence both of Money, and time too, that some mens *Purses*, and other mens *Patience* will not allow them to do it. I have therefore thought it would not be unusefull to ease men in both these respects, by drawing the sum

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and

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and substance of them into a narrow compass, that so they might see the whole scene of these affairs at *one entire view* with little charge, and less trouble. And tho' he that knows one part of the Plot, may guess at all the rest; tho' *Hercules* may be known by his *foot*; yet when all the several parts of his Body, that lay dispers'd up and down, are put together, we shall then be the better able to pass over Judgments on the dimensions of the *whole*.

I am sure 'tis as much *our* interest to know *all* the Plots and conspiracies of this restless generation of men against us, as 'tis *theirs* to keep us ignorant of them. For *they that have overturn'd the World are come hither also*, and are unweariedly labouring to work our Confusion and destruction; and tho' they have been in some measure detected, and disappointed, yet this hath had the same effect upon them, as the casting a little water on a Fire; which instead of discouraging it, doth but make it flame and blaze the higher. For as if they would *Anticipate* their future miseries, they already *grasp* upon

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upon us with their *Teeth* for madness, because they cannot eat us up like bread ; and spite and malice, against us, like the *never-dying worm*, do perpetually gnaw, and torment them.

And we do miserably mistake them and deceive our selves, if we think that the *Spirit of Christ*, which is *Meek*, and *Gentle*, and *Peaceable* will ever visit the evil *Spirits*, that are now in our *Prisons*. For those *Lofty Malefactors* in the *Tower*, and those condemned ones in *Newgate* know *their safety* consists in *our ruine*; and therefore with all their might prosecute the one, as the only way to secure the other.

And being baffled in all other methods, which they have tried to this purpose ; they have betaken themselves to their *old Course*, which they seem resolv'd to stick by, to amuse the nation with the noise of an imaginary *Presbyterian Plot*, the better to cover their own real *Treasons*.

I call it their *Old Course*, because it hath been their common practice even from the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, to this day. For when *Babington*, and his fellow-Conspirators had re-

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(a) V. The History of the life of Mary Q. of Scots. p. 46. and Cambden's History of Q. Eliz. p. 339.

solvd to Murder that *Queen* of Ever blessed Memory, and to deliver *Mar Queen* of Scots from her imprisonment, that *Scottish Queen*, in a Letter written to that Traitor, gave him this advice in these following Words; Take (a) diligent order that all those on your part make, secretly as they can, provision of Armor, fit Horses, &c. And for the better colouring of the matter, reserving to the Principals the knowledge of the ground of the enterprise, it shall be enough at the beginning to give it out to the rest, that the said provisions are made only for the fortifying of your selves in case of need against the Puritans of this Realm, the Principal whereof having the Chief forces thereof in the Low-Countries, as you may let the bruit go, disguised, do seek the ruin and overthrow, at their return home, of the Catholicks, and to usurp the Crown not only against me, and all other lawful pretenders therunto, but against their own Queen that now is, if she will not altogether submit her self to their Government. These precepts may serve to sound and establish among all Associations, as done only for your preservation and

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*and defence against the oppression and contempts of the said Puritans, without directly writing or giving out any thing against the Queen, but rather shewing your selves willing to maintain her and her lawful heirs after her, un-naming me.*

That the *Whore of Babylon* is still endeavouring to place her *dead brats* in the bosoms of Protestants, is a thing that hath been made so clear by the many late Discoveries (of which the following discourse gives an account) that, God be thanked, we need not the *Wisdom* of a *Solomon* to discern.

But as our Enemies are still walking in the same ways of wickedness and malice against us, so I hope that God will still pursue the same Methods of kindness towards us. As he formerly preserv'd the life of that famous *Queen*, so he will also that of our present *Sovereign*, and as he then did, so he will still by his Providence bring to light all the hidden works of Darknes, and clear up the innocence of those that are wrongfully accused, and cause it to break forth like the *Sun at Noon* from the midst  
of

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of all those Clouds, which have been  
rais'd about it ; in despite of *Hera-  
clitus*, *Observator*, and the whole pack  
of *snarling Currs*, that would fain  
*make sores* in the bodies of Protestants  
and *lick* those of the Papists.

The

*Errata.*

**P**Age 42 line 11, for *raking* read *wreaking*. p.  
53. l. penult, after *Year* addc 1670, or there-  
abouts. p. 54. l. 8. dele and. p. 55. l. 9. after to  
add *perswade*. p. 68. dele *The First Section*. p. 74.  
l. penult, after *Alebonse* add *they*. p. 88. l. 3. for  
*swiar* read *prove*.



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## THE INTRODUCTION.

**H**E that shall consider the many horrid Rebellions which the Papists, and especially the Jesuites with their Adherents have contrived, and raised, whereby many Flourishing Kingdoms have been broken and shattered in pieces, like a Cloud by the violence of Thunder: The many inhumane Persecutions, and Barbarous Massacres, wherein like a Pestilence they have spared none of any Age, Sex or Condition, but made their Murders as *Catholick* as they pretend their Religion to be; and particularly what Hellish Plots and Designs they have laid of late for the subduing of that Pestilent (a) Heresie (as they call the Reformed Religion) which hath for sometime domineered over these *Northern* parts of the World; he I say, that shall consider these things, would be apt to believe that what these men ridiculously fancy concerning the Wine in the Holy Sacrament, were really true concerning themselves, that they are even *Transubstantiated* into Blood.

(a) *Colemans*  
*Letter in his*  
*Trial*, p. 69.

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Indeed they have opened their Mouths wide as the *jaws* of Death and Hell, to devour the Reformation in its very Infancy; and like malicious *Vapours* they have endeavoured to obscure this Sun at its very rising, that so they might wholly deprive the World of the benefit of its Light and Comfort; and though it hath posted over all the scattered Clouds, yet still they have been pursuing after it.

Men of great Subtlety and Learning have undertook to confute it. But what doth it signifie to run a-tilt against a Rock with a feeble Bulrush? Their Arguments have been as Wooden as their Gods, and they have been able to speak as little Sense and Reason against us, as their very *Images* themselves. This was a dull Trade, and therefore they took to other Methods. They resolv'd to reduce us with Fire and Sword, they breathed forth Blood and Slaughter, and every corner hath reeked and steamed with the blood of Hereticks. Like the Mouth of a Canon they have spit out fire, and threatned Death and Ruine to all that have dared to stand before them. *Germany*, upper and lower, *France*, *Picmont*, *Hungary*, *England*, and *Ireland* have been the several Stages, whereon they have acted these black Tragedies, and where they have laboured with all their might to extirpate the Protestants, both Root and Branch, and shewed themselves to be of a Spirit directly contrary to that  
of

### *The Introduction.*

of our (\*) Blessed Saviour, for they have *Matth. 9. 13.* been for *Sacrifice*, and not for *Mercy*. And though Millions of Men have been slain by these Apostolical Butchers, yet still they burn with a raging zeal against us, hot and unquenchable as the Flames of Hell that kindle it; of which we have an answerable proof, and a plain Demonstration in the present Popish Plot, which it is the design of these Papers briefly to enquire into, and to unfold those Methods which they have used to suppress it, and shuffle it off upon others that are as innocent as they are guilty.

But before we do so, we must beg the Readers patience, while we a little examine some few of their former Designs, which are much of the same *Sanguine* Complexion. And though we draw the bow backward, yet still we shall keep our Eye upon the present Plot, as the mark which we chiefly aim at.

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## C H A P. I.

*Babingtons Plot against Q. Elizabeth, and the Gunpowder-Treason, both to be charged on the Puritans.*

**H**E that understands any thing of the carriage of the Papists in former times, and compares it with their present Designs, will find there's a perpetual circulation of the same actions, a constant repetition of the same Intrigues, only with some Additions and Enlargements, and that their Divelish Plots, as well as their Mouldy and Foolish Errors were handed down to them by *Tradition* from their Fathers. Have they deposed, excommunicated, endeavoured to shoot, stab, and poison our present Sovereign, advance a Popish Successor, and wholly root out the Reformed Religion? So they did in the several Reigns of *Q. Elizabeth*, *K. James*, and *K. Charles the First*. Have they contrived to Father their present Plots on the Dissenting Protestants, and to keep from

Themselves, and their own Church, the slander of their own Villanies. 'Tis no more than what they have formerly designed. *Anno 1586.* VVhen *Babington* by the suggestions of *Ballard* the Jesuite, resolv'd

(a) V. Thuan.

(b) *Bishop Spotwoods History of the Church of Scotland.* p. 492.  
Thuanus. l. 125. Fowlis (*a great Antipuritan*) *his History of the Popish Treasons.* 507, 8  
Wilson's *Great Brit.* p. 32.  
William's *History of Powder Treason.* p. 91.  
(c) Clark's *Deliverance from the Powder-Plot.* p. 101.  
(d) Moulins *Answer to Philanax Anglicus.* p. 53.  
(e) Fowlis's *History of the Romish Treasons.* p. 507, 8.

to Assassinate Q. *Elizabeth*, (a) the Papists formed a Project of making an Association under a pretence of fear of the *Puritans*, who were to be charged with that horrid Murder. And when the Gunpowder-Treason was hatcht, they designed to blow up *them* (b) too, as well as the King and Parliament. One (c) *Owen* in *Flanders* was appointed to maintain a Correspondence with Forreign Princes, and impute that unparrallel'd wickedness to the discontented *Puritans*. And here at home they had prepared (d) a Proclamation to Indite them of it, which they had Printed, and made ready to be publiht upon the sign given. Indeed they suppress, and burnt them upon the Discovery of this Plot, but yet some of them by chance came to view, and were read by Dr. *Parker*, Dean (e) of *Lincoln*, Sir *William Ellis*, Recorder of the said City, and several others. And that it might the better appear to be true, they had laid a notable Design against one Mr. *Pickering* of *Titchmarsh-Grove* in *Northampton-shire*, an Eminent *Puritan*, of great esteem with K. *James*. This Mr. *Pickering* had a Horse of special note for swiftness, on which he used to Hunt with the King. A little before the Blow was to be

be given, *Keies*, one of the Conspirators, and Brother in Law to Mr. *Pickering*, borrowed this Horse of him, and conveyed him to *London*, pretending to *Fawkes* (f) that he should attend him in *Georges Fields* to further his escape when he had fired the Match and Touchwood, leading to the Train. But the real Design was this, that *Fawkes*, as soon as he came into those Fields, should be Murdered, and so mangled, that he should not be known; and it should be given out, that he was Mr. *Pickering* (saith Mr. (g) *Clark*) (g) S. p. 101. his Man (saith (h) *Fowlis*.) And as for Mr. *Pickering*, he was to have been Murdered in his Bed, and secretly conveyed away. (h) *History of Romish-Treasons*. p. 508. Whereupon it was to be nois'd abroad, that the *Puritans* had blown up the Parliament, and as an evident Proof of it, here was Mr. *Pickering* (or his *Man* who must have been supposed to have done it by the Advice and Consent of his Master) with his choice Horse, so well known in, and about *London*, ready to make his escape; but that some, in detestation of so horrid a deed, had slain upon him, and hewed him in pieces.

Thus did they endeavour to transfer their own guilt upon the *Puritans*, that they might become a Sacrifice in their stead. For upon this a General (i) Massacre should have gone through the whole Land upon them, the Papists knowing the multitude, if once perswaded of this, (i) *Clark* *ubi supra*.

(a) Fowles *ut* would easily join with them (a) under the Notion of doing justice upon such supposed Traitors. This was just the very same Design the Papists had laid to accuse the *Presbyterians* of Murdering His present Majesty, that so the *Episcopal* (b) men might be incensed against them, and take up Arms with the Papists to cut of the *Fanatics*, the better to make way for the cutting their own Throats at last.

(b) White-breads *Trial*, p. 25. Dugdales *Inform.* before the House of Com. p. 5.

It was also the grand Design of *Gundamor* to possess K. James with a belief, that the *Puritan Faction* plotted nothing but *Anarchy* and his Confusion. They are the very words of a Letter, written from Hence, to the Rector of *Brussels*, found among the Papers of some *Jesuites* taken in *London*, Anno, 1627.

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CHAP;

## C H A P. II.

*The Papists Carriage under King Charles the First. The Influence they had upon the Civil Wars in 41, and His Murder in 48. Their Compliance with the Usurper, &c.*

There's nothing hath been a greater scandal to the Reformed Religion, than the late unnatural War, and detestable Murder of King *Charles* the First, which the Papists have greedily laid hold of, and taken an occasion from thence, of crying out against Protestants. But they were (a) Papists that were the first Authors and Contrivers of that Civil War, by their known Diabolical Arts of enflaming parties and persons against each other. They fomented misunderstandings between the King and his Parliaments, promoted and exasperated Factions, (b) planted that Sovereign Drug of *Arminianism*, endeavoured to advance Arbitrary Government, a Foreign standing Army, &c. and to inflame the *Puritans* in *England*; and dash the Old Church of *England-men*, and the New Upstart-*Arminians* one against another,

(a) Otes Pref.  
to Narrat.

(b) Letter to  
Rector of Brus-  
sels.

(c) Heylins  
*Life of Arch B.*  
*Laud. Habern-*  
*fields Plot.*

ther, like two great Ships, falling foul upon each other, while they hoped to have seen them both sink together. Cardinal *Richlieu* sent over one *Chamberlain* hither, who for Four Months held Consultations with the (c) *Jesuites* how to stir up the *Scots*, and foment the Broils, and heighten the Combustions. Con the Popes *Legat* held correspondence with the Marquess of *Hamiltons* Chaplain, who was oft implied without success by the King, to put an end to those *Northern Tumults*. On *Octob.* 23. 1641. began that bloody Massacre in *Ireland*, in which above an Hundred Thousand Protestants were destroyed, and the whole Kingdom almost siezed upon by those inhumane Rebels; who boasted when they had done there, they would come hither, and serve *England* in the same manner. The Pope in the Person of his Nuncio, was *Generalissimo* of all their Forces by Sea and Land; and yet these Impudent Wretches gave out all this was done by His Majesties Commission, and pretended His Broad Seal for their Authority.

(d) Orrery's  
*Letter in Welsh*

Thus had the Papists hurld all things into a miserable Confusion, and raised such fears in the minds of some men, and so much rage in others (d) against His Majesty, that in 1642. the lamentable Civil VVar break out.

The Papists in *Ireland* being thus in Rebellion, His Majesty was forced to divert

a great part of His Forces for the reducing of them, which otherwise might have been employed for the reducing of the Parliament ; and though they promised to transport 10000 Men hither for His Majesties Service, yet they did not ; but indeavoured to cut off the Kings Army there by Force and Treachery, and imployed Commissioners to *Rome, France, Lorrain,* and (a) *Spain* to invite a Forreign Power into *Ireland*.

Here in *England* they did all they could to keep open our bleeding VVounds, and by their Interest and Policy, broke the *Uxbridge* (\*) Treaty, and continued to baffle all Designs of Peace and Settlement.

The Reverend Dr. *Du Moulin* tells us, (and offers to justifie it, when ever Authority should require it) a select number of Jesuites were sent from their whole party in *England* to *Paris*, to consult with the Faculty of *Sorbon*, whither it was lawful for the advancing and securing the *Catholic* Cause in *England*, to change the Government, and make away the King, whom they had no hope to turn from His Heresie? VVhich was answered affirmatively. After which, the same persons went to *Rome*, where the Pope and His Council gave the same Answer to the same Question. In order whereunto, many Jesuites took several shapes (for like the first matter they can put on any form) but most of them took part with the Army. About

(a) Fowlis's  
History of the  
Romish-Trea-  
sons, in the  
Preface. Lord  
Orrerys Answ.  
to Peter Welsh.

\* Ores Pref. to  
his Narrat.

A. to Philanax  
Anglic. p. 59,  
60. First Edi-  
tion.

p. 58.

See also Dr.  
Otes's Pref.

Moulin p. 58.

Id. 59.

Id. p. 60.

Id. 61.

30 of them were met together by a Protestant Gentleman between *Roan* and *Diep*, to whom they said (taking him to be one of their Party, they were going to *England*, and would take Arms in the *Independant* Army, and indeavour to be Agitators. The *Roman* Priest and Confessor is known (saith the same Author) who when he saw the fatal stroke given to the King, flourisht with his Sword, and said, *Now the greatest Enemy we had in the VWorld is gone.* VVhen the news of it came to *Roan*, a Protestant of good credit was present in a great Company of Jesuited Persons, where after great expressions of joy, the Gravest of the Company spake to this purpose, They had oft summoned the King to make good his promise at His Marriage of Re-establishing the *Catholick* Religion, told Him if He would not, they should take those Courses which would bring Him to Ruine; and that now they had been as good as their words. VVhen this Murder was universally cryed down as the greatest Villany, the Pope commanded all the Papers about that Question to be gathered, and burnt. A Protestant Lady at *Paris* being found weeping by a Jesuit at this dismal news, he told her she had Reason rather to rejoyce, seeing the *Catholicks* were rid of the greatest Enemy, and their Cause much further'd by his Death.

Many Intelligent Travellers can tell of the great joy among the *English* Convents and



and Seminaries about the King's Death, as having overcome their Enemy, and done their main work for their settlement in *England*; of which they made themselves so sure, that the *Benedictines* were in great care that the Jesuits should not get their Lands, and the *English* Nuns were contending who should be *Abbesses* in *England*, and the *Friars* of *Dunkirk* were jealous, lest the Jesuites should engross to themselves all the Glory of this meritorious work, saying they had laboured as diligently and effectually as any.

They called *Huddleston* Fool for helping His Majesty to escape from *Worcester*, said 'twas the worst (a) days work that ever he did. They endeavoured above all men to betray him into the hands of his Enemies, and who (a) was to pay the 1000 pounds promised for taking him, but Father *Joseph Simmons*, and Father *Carlton Compton*, two Jesuites?

(a) Otes Pref.

*Cromwell's* new fangled Government was contrived by a *Priest*, and *Lambert* a Papist, for above these 30 years. And this made them hope that he would restore Popery again. *Baily* in the *Life of Fisher*, p. 260. Speaking of the Protector, and alluding to *Cromwell* in *Henry* the 8<sup>th</sup>s. time, who knows, (saith he) but it (i. e.) the Restoration of Popery) may be affected by the same hand. And Pope *Innocent* the 10<sup>th</sup>, having for his Arms a *Dove*, with an *Olive-Branch*, he encourages that hope

hope by quibblings on *Oliua vera*, and *Oliverus*. And *White* the Jesuite Printed a Book, Entitled the Grounds of Obedience and Government, on purpose to (b) confirm *Olivers* Usurpation, and perswade the People they were not obliged to restore His present Majesty. And Father *Bret* maintained the same Opinion in Discourse.

(b) Moulins  
Answ to Phi-  
lanax Angli.  
First Edit p.  
61, 62, 63.

And though it is true, during the Civil Wars, they flockt to the Kings Army, yet 'twas because the Parliament rejected them, and so they made a vertue of necessity. But how little they merited by this, will appear from the words of one of their own (a) Party, who declared in Print, *That most of the Romanists that seemed to be of the old Kings side, only fled to his Garrisons for shelter, and not to take up Arms to offend the Parliament.* And they themselves affirmed, they had generally taken, and punctually (b) kept the Engagement. They presented their Petitions and Supplications even to the Rump, styling them the *Supream Authority of the Nation, The Parliament of the Common Wealth of England*, (c) *The Renowned Parliament*, &c. And desiring the Rump to give them a Toleration, they promised they would not be Fools to forfeit their Liberty, by (d) moving Sedition, or so ungrateful as to forget those that gave it to them.

(a) *The Christi-  
an Moderator.*  
part 2. p. 12,  
29.

(b) Id. p. 41.

(c) *Christian  
Moderator.* p.  
32.

(d) Id. p. 7.

(e) *Otes Pre-  
face to his Nar-  
rative.*

Nay, the Popish Lord is not forgotten, nor unknown, who brought (e) a Pe-  
tition

tion to the late Regicides and Usurpers, signed by about 500 principal Papists in *England*, promising upon Condition of a Toleration of the Popish Religion by Law, they would abjure the Family of the *Stuarts* for ever. And to claw in with them, several of them boasted (f) they were able to make appear their constant Adherence, and good Affection to them. And if we may believe the Title of their Petitions, they were not herein Private, but Publick Persons, Solicitors for the *Irish* Papists.

(f) See the Petitions of Sir R. Talbot, and Garret Moor, Esq;

When they had thus driven His present Majesty from His Kingdoms, and endeavoured all they could to prevent His return to them, their restless malice followed him beyond Sea too. They made large Promises to (g) *Cromwell*, that they would perswade the *French* King to Banish him out of *France*, and made use of their Interest in order to it. When His Majesty was forced to cast himself on the *Spaniards*, the Jesuitical Party thought they had Him sure enough for ever returning, and a Devilish Design they then had against Him. And during His Majesties Exile, a whole Convent of *Benedictines* were *Cromwells* Pensioners, to betray His Majesties Secrets. And *Manning* that was caught, and Executed for the same Treachery, was a Papist, and for a reward, had Masses sung for him after his Death.

(g) Ores's Preface to his Narrative.

Moulins Answ. to Phil. p. 64.

Ores's Pref. to his Narrative.

To all that hath been said, we will subjoin

join the Testimony of that excellent Person Sir William Morrice, late Secretary of State, who in a Letter to Dr. Du Moulin concerning this Matter, hath these words  
 (a) *—This I may say safely, and will do it confidently, that many Arguments did create a violent Suspicion, very near convincing Evidences, that the Irreligion of the Papists was chiefly guilty of the Murder of that Excellent Prince, the odium whereof they would now file to the account of the Protestant Religion.*

(a) See the Letter in Du Moulin's Answ. to Philanax Anglic. Edit. 4th. p. 64, 65.

Thus we see what an evil influence the Papists have had on our late broils and confusions. And however some malicious men may endeavour to sprinkle the blood of our late Sovereign on the Doores of the Presbyterians, not that the destroying Angel might pass by, but enter in upon them. yet the Papists were the great Promoters of His Death. And as for the Presbyterians, their number was very inconsiderable in the beginning of the Wars, the members yet alive do profess, they knew but one Presbyterian (b) Mr. *Tates*, then in the House of Commons; and there were hardly so many Non-conformist Ministers, (c) *Presbyterians, Independents and Anabaptists* altogether, as there are Counties in England. And they were Church of England Men that first drew the Sword, (though indeed (d) some of the Sectaries afterwards threw away the Scabbard.)

(b) Baxters 3d. Plea for peace. p. 57.

(c) Id. p. 59.

(d) Id. p. 56.

*Essex* the General, the Lords Lieutenants

nants for the Parliament throughout all England, 3 only excepted : the Collonels, (e) Major Generals, and Sea-Captains, were generally Episcopal Men, and went on the same Principles, which (f) *Jewel*, *Bil-son*, and especially *Hooker* have asserted: And one of those Propositions they sent to His Majesty at *Nottingham* was for a *Moderate* (g) *Episcopacy*; and the Assembly at their first meeting, except 9 (h) or 10, were *Conformists*, and when Mr. *Coleman* administered the Covenant to the Lords, they took it with this open (i) profession, that it did not signifie the renunciation of *Episcopacy*, and Arch B. *Williams* (k) was one of the Parliaments Generals, and the *Self-Denying Vote* (as 'tis called) was carried on this insinuation, that those Parliament-men, that were Officers in the (l) Armies and Garrisons, were Episcopal-men, and therefore not to be trusted. Besides many of the Non-Conformist Ministers, (as those of *Glocester-shire* (m) were utterly against the Parliaments Warrs, though under the Parliament Garrisons : several of them lived in the Kings Quarters (n) and others were (o) in his Army. And when by the Self-Denying Ordinances, and *Fairfax's* Commission, they began to percieve the design was against the King, Mr. *Baxter* tells us, that he was by an Assembly of Divines after *Naseby* Fight, twice met at *Coven-try*, (p) sent into the Army to oppose it, and draw the Souldiers off; And

(e) *Baxters*  
First Plea. p.  
126. 3d. Plea,  
p. 57.

(f) *Baxters*  
3d. Plea,  
p. 56, 74, 108,  
145.

(g) Id. p. 59.  
(h) p. 58.

(i) Id. p. 59.

(k) Id. p. 58.

(l) Id. p. 71.

(m) Id. 144.

(n) Ib.

(o) Ib.

(p) *Baxters*  
*Apology* p. 143.

the Parliament, with whom the *Presbyterians* joined, voted His Majesties Concessions, a sufficient Foundation for a lasting Peace: And when they were overpoured, yet then they declared themselves against the Murder of His (a) Majesty by Discourse, Preaching, and Print.

(a) *Baxters*  
*Apology*, p. 144.

And they generally refused the Engagement; Preached against, (b) and lookt upon *Cromwell*, as an Usurper; (and Mr. *Baxter* particularly told him roundly of it to his very (c) Face, of which the Earl of *Orrey* was an Ear Witness) and the Rump too, and would not keep their Fasts and Thanksgivings; for (d) which some of them were Imprisoned, Sequestred, and put to Death, and the whole Party kept under by *Oliver*, and reproached by *Milton*. And lastly, 'Tis well known, they were signally instrumental in His present Majesties Restauration. This I hope may give the Reader some satisfaction in this matter, that our Church-men are not to be altogether excused, nor the Presbyterians so heavily to be condemned, as usually they are. He may shortly expect a more particular account of these things, from the Reverend Mr. *Baxter*, who hath (e) promised to draw up a History of them.

(b) *Ib.*

(c) *Id.* 145.  
3d. *Plea for*  
*Peace.* p. 102.

(d) *Apology*,  
*uti supra.*

(e) *Apology*.  
P. 141.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Sham Presbyterian-Plot  
in 1661.*

**H**IS Majesty being restored to His Royal Throne, all those storms, with which our State had been so miserably tost, were suddenly hush'd into quietness, and a calm ; and His Majesties Gracious Declaration touching Ecclesiastical Affairs, (for which the Presbyterian Ministers of *London*, and the House of Commons too returned Him their humble Thanks) was like to have closed up the Gaping wounds of our Church. But some revengeful Spirits of great Interest, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, were resolved to give the *Puritans* no quarter, but procure the Establishing of such Laws, as should wholly ruine them. And to prepare His Majesty and the Parliament for it, they set on Foot a Sham-Presbyterian Plot in Sixteen Counties.

We shall only give a brief Account, how this was managed in *Worcester-shire* and *Oxfordshire*, out of Mr. *Tarranton*, hoping the Reader will have patience to wait for the Narrative of the several Transactions about it in other Counties, till those

(a) Yarranton's discovery of the First Presbyterian Sham-Plot.

p. 16.

(b) Yarranton  
P. 4. 5.

Persons, who have faithfully collected it, and made it ready for the Press, shall have an (a) opportunity to publish it. In the mean time, by this Pattern, the impartial may judge what the whole piece was.

In *Worcester-shire*, then in *Nov. 1661*. One Sir *I. P.* (b) forges several Treasonable Letters from several Ministers, and Others; as one from Mr. *Baxter*, that he had a considerable body of men in readiness well Arm'd, another from one Mr. *Sparry*, that he had provided 500 P. in Money, and another intimating that Captain *Yarranton* was to be a Commander of some Forces in those parts. These Letters Sir *J. P.* delivers to a Neighbour of his, to carry to one *Cole*, an *Imp* of his, who was to go with them to a Justice of Peace, which he did, and made *Affidavit*, that a certain *Scorch* Pedlar, who was putting up a great many Letters into his Pack, seeing him, was frighted, and run away, and for haft left his Pacquet behind him. This being opened presently, there appeared a Design on Foot to raise a Rebellion, upon which the Train'd-Bands were raised and brought to *Worcester*. Then they secured several Scores of Ministers, and others, and the Generality fill'd their own Mouths, and other mens Ears with the noise of a *Presbyterian Plot*.

But in 10 days time the Trained-Bands began to smell the business, and therefore return'd home; as also they suffer'd all their



their Prisoners to do (except six of them) only paying their Fees, and finding good security not to go five miles from their dwellings without leave. But the other six were under strait confinement, and strongly guarded by sixty Footmen, which the Fat Clergy-men had raised, and doubly paid. 'Twill be long enough I warrant them, before they will be so kind to their poor *Chrats*, the ragged *Infantry* of our Church, who can scarce meet with *half-pay*, though they undergo the *whole duty*.

The poor Prisoners continued in hold, being guarded by this Clergy-Band, and could not be Bail'd or Tryed.

But on the 2d. of *April*, 1662. the Person that carried the forementioned Pacquet from Sir *J. P.* to *Cole*, that was the pretended finder of it, discovered the whole Intrigue; whereupon the Clergy-Band were suspended *ab Officio*, and the Prisoners restored to their Liberty, and never more questioned.

In *Oxford* an Intrigue of the same (a) (a) Yarranton. nature was contrived much about the same p. 8. time. For a Stranger comes one Night with a Letter to Mr. *Martyn* the Town-Clerk; and having delivered it immediately departs. The Letter was to this purpose, That Mr. *Martyn* should get his men ready, as the Author of this Letter had sent to Mr. *Hickman*, Mr. *Cornish*, Dr. *Connaught*, and as Dr. *Greenwood* had

sent to Mr. Combs, and Dr. Owen to Mr. Fogg, and Dr. Gawin to Mr. Duke; every one to get his men in readiness, and that five Counties would rise that Night, and he should not forget the Blanderbusses, &c.

In this Letter was a List of an Hundred and Eleven Persons Names whom he was to warn. Mr. Martyn immediately goes with it to the Mayor, who immediately also dispatches a Messenger, with an account of it to the Lord Falkland, then a Member of Parliament, as also to their Recorder, who was one of their Burgessees, who immediately shew'd it to one of the Secretaries. Hereby nothing further was done in it, but only Mr. Martyn was threatned, and enjoin'd not to go out of Oxford within Fourteen days, and that night many of the Militia came into the City, and kept Guard for two days.

Without dispute, this Plot was much of the same stamp in the other Counties. And though they could make out nothing against the Parties accused, yet they obtained their ends. For hereby they possessed the King and Parliament, that 'twas absolutely necessary to make some severe Act against these restless men, that were always disturbing the Government. Hereupon the Bill of Uniformity was past in that Session that began on the 20th. of November, 1661. while many loudly declaimed of the Plot, and had not time enough to discover the cheat, till afterwards.

wards. Thus did some men (as 'tis reported of Witches) procure the *Non-Conformists* to be tormented meercly by the Image of a Plot.

## C H A P. IV.

### *Of the Firing of London in --66. by the Papists.*

OUR Trading Towns and Cities have been looked upon with an evil Eye by the Papists, (herein imitated by some odd kind of (a) Protestants) judging it absolutely necessary to weaken and ruine them, the better to facilitate their other Designs. But especially they have had a spleen at *London*, the great Bulwark of the Nation, and consequently of the Protestant Religion; whereupon for several years, they had been forming a design against it, resolving to burn the Houses, because they could not the *Hereticks* that dwelt in them. In *Feb. 1664*. *Strange*, the Provincial (b) of the Jesuits, *Gray*, *Pennington*, *Barton*, Jesuites, with some others; and *Keimash* a Dominican-Fryar, pretending to be *Fifth Monarchy-men*, insinuated themselves into the Acquaintance of one *Green*, who was really

(a) Eccles.  
Polit. Contempt  
clergy, sober  
and compass:  
Enquir.

(b) v. Otes Nar-  
rat. Artic. 34.  
Compare it with  
the Gazet pub-  
lished on Monday  
April. 30.  
1665.

one of that stamp, and he being a poor fellow, by lending him 30 pound, engaged him in their design of Firing *London*. But not having yet assistance enough, and the Plague coming on apace, they adjourned it till *January*, 166<sup>1</sup> when they met again, and renewed it. *Green* having brought in Eight other *Fifth-Monarchy-men* as Assistants. The Jesuites would fain have been putting it in practice immediately, but were perswaded by *Green* to defer it, because but few Inhabitants being returned, they might the sooner be discovered, and the King was not now in Town, who, he said, must be cut off in the hurry. But while they thus deferred it on a sudden, *Green*, and his Companions were Discovered, Tryed, and Executed (only *Green* dyed in Prison.) But the Jesuites whipt over to *St. Omars*, and were not so much as mentioned by these *Fifth-Monarchy* at their Tryal or Death; and indeed could not, because they never suspected them as such. Being therefore encouraged by this, they return to *England* again, to carry on the same design, in the advancing of which, their Brethren that still remain'd here, had not been idle, but had severall consults about it in their absence. And this advantage they had got by the Execution of those *Fifth-Monarchy-men*, that when they should set fire to the City, it would be laid at the *Fanaticks* Doors. To which purpose these

these Jesuites named the 3d. of September to them, being the next day save one, which themselves had so long pitcht upon for the burning of London; (see the *Gazett* on *Munday, April 30th. 1666.*) that so that Circumstance might be divulged as a part of the *Fifth-Monarchy Plot*, and consequently being remembred by the people when they saw the City on Fire, they might thence think them to be the Incendiaries: And also they had given them a List of the Names of the most Eminent Dissenters, and of such as had served under the Parliament, that so it might be taken with them, and they secured as persons concerned in this Plot; which had been accordingly done, saith *Bedloe*, as I am credibly informed, had it not been for the D. (a) of *Albemarle*.

On the 2d. of September, 1666. the Papists began that terrible Fire, which past Ages can't parallel, and the present will never forget, and so encouraged, and maintained it by the means of Eighty Persons, and upwards, whom they imployed to carry it on with Fire-balls, that in four days time it consumed the greatest part of this glorious City.

Four persons that were taken, Two in the very act of Firing, the Third with Fire-balls in his pocket, and the Fourth upon a violent suspicion were rescued by the Guards; Three, whereof Two were *French-men*, taken in the Act also, and the

(a) p. 15. of  
his Narrative  
of the Fire.

V. Deposi. be-  
fore the Com-  
mittee.

the Third a *Priest*, upon strong suspicion, were rescued by the *D—* of —  
 A Woman, that said she knew where Twenty persons were hired to throw Fire-balls, was delivered to Sir *John Robinson*, and never heard of more. Another Woman that confest she had a hand in the Fire, was taken into Custody by the Lord *Craven*, but never prosecuted. A Maid that was taken with Fire-balls in her Lap, said she had them from the Guards, was indicted, and the Bill found, but yet not prosecuted. A man that was accused by Three Witnesses, one of which was his own Son, for setting Fire to his own house in *Soho*, was brought in not guilty, the petty Jury being being over-aw'd by the *L. C. I. K.* Only one man, *Hubbard* was Executed for this Villany, who at his Death acknowledged he begun the Fire together with one *Pie-de-loup* a *French-man*, who came over on that design with 23 other *French-men*.

P. 9.

P. 10.

See the Depositions and Informations before the Committee of the House of Commons in Sept. 1666. of which Sir Rob. Brooks was Chairman.

Several Letters that came from beyond Sea were produced, the contents of which were to enquire whither *London* was burnt, (which Letters bore date some daies before the Fire began,) because there had been much discourse among the Jesuites beyond Sea that it would; and several words which the Papists here had cast out to the same purpose, were proved.

The *Benedictines* had a hand in this hellish

hellish Plot, as they boasted to Mr. *Bedloe*

(a) when he was at their Convent in *Paris*, where they shewed him several Letters concerning it. But the Jesuites,

(a) *Bedloes*  
*Narr. p. 2.*

as they were the chief Agents, so they got the greatest booty, no less than

14000 P. by plundering (b) the miserable Inhabitants, which they stored up in two

(b) *Ores Narr.*  
*Artic. 34.*

Warehouses, the one at *Wild-house*, the other at *Somerset-house*. But they aimed at

a richer prize than this; for they design'd in the midst of the Fire, to have cut off

His Majesty (c) a Royal Sacrifice, that was to have been offer'd up in these flames.

(c) *Bedloes*  
*Narrative of*  
*the Fire. p. 3.*  
*Ores Narrat.*  
*Art. 34.*

But divine Providence strangely preserv'd him, and the remaining part of the City. For when the Fire triumphantly waved its curled locks, and threatned an universal desolation, 'twas unexpectedly checkt, and conquer'd.

But though this Fire was extinguish'd, yet was not their malice, but their success in this dreadful conflagration inflamed them, and made them more hot and eager upon the like designs for the future.

The *Benedictines* at *Paris* contrive to burn *London* again, and resolved never to leave, till they had totally consumed it:

and perswade Mr. (d) *Bedloe* to be an instrument in it. He accordingly went very often to the Consultations of the Priests and Jesuites that were held in *London* every week about this affair.

(d) *Bedloes*  
*Narrat. of the*  
*Fire. p. 1, 2.*

To pass over other Fires in *An. 1676.*

*Groves*

(a) Otes Narr.  
Art. 49.

Groves (since Executed for the present Plot) with three *Irish-men*, (d) fired *Southwark*, for which he had 400 Pound, and they 200 Pound a piece, and then the Jesuites by filching and plundering, got 2000 Pound.

(b) Otes Narr.  
Artic. 71. Bed-  
loes Narrative  
of the fire, p. 3.

And they resolved to have done the same in 1678. to *Wapping*, (where Dr. Otes was appointed by the Society to manage it.) *W. Imminster*, *Rotherhithe*, (b) and that part of *Southwark* about *Barnaby*, and *Toolies-street*, and *St. Thomas Apostles*, all at the same time, as if they were resolved to make *London* the *Element of fire*. And to this purpose Mr. *Bedloe* tells us, he with *Gifford* a Jesuite, and others upon the *Thames*, made choice of the most convenient places, wherein to put their Fire-balls to burn the *Bridge*; and offers to demonstrate it, if Authority require, that he hired several old Cellars in divers places of the City, in which he stow'd Wood, Coal, Gun-powder, &c. in order to this damnable design. But just before this, they had agreed to kill His (c) Majesty, and such of the Magistrates as did most oppose them, and then were all their Fires to follow, and upon this Conflagration, as a general signal, the Papists were to have appeared openly in Arms, and declare for the Pope.

(c) Bedloes  
Narr. p. 3.

But this leads us to the *Present Plot*, of which we shall treat in the next Chapter.

From what hath been said, we may see what Reason the City of *London* had to order



order the Inscription which is now upon the Monument, though indeed they might have had the good manners to have begged the Observators Licence, who since the expiration of the Act, hath no other employment, but to fool away his time in writing Pamphlets in a *Roman* hand. But we may let him try his skill, for his *Tool* will signifie as little to *piss down the Monument*, as that able Gentlemans was to *piss out the Fire*. We shall close this Chapter with the words of the Lord Chancellor, in his Speech at *Staffords* Condemnation. *Does any man now begin to doubt how London came to be burnt? And is it not apparent by these Instances, that such is the frantick zeal of some Bigotted Papists, that they resolve no means (to advance the Catholick cause) shall be left unattempted, though it be by Fire and Sword.*

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## C H A P. V.

### *The Nature, and Design of the Present Plot.*

**T**HE Flames of *London* gave us some light, whereby to discern the Papists designs. We shall now more plainly see them by searching into the present Hellish

Hellish and Damnable Plot, which like the *Trojan Horse*, is full of Armed men, for the entrance whereof, they endeavour'd to make us break down our Walls with our own hands. These tender-hearted Gentlemen had resolv'd to root up all the Protestants in every part of the world, and not leave so much as one little string or fibre. These three Kingdoms must lead the dance, and then the rest was easie. Thus when the chief place of strength in a Countrey is taken, the little Forts round about, are quickly reduced.

In *Ireland* they would begin with Assassinating the D. of (a) *Ormond*, which Four Jesuites undertook to do. Then should 25000 *Irish* rise with Commissions, and some Arms, and Eight Hundred Thousand Crowns too, sent them by his Holiness. These were to joyn with a *French Army*, to be landed there, and so to Massacre the Protestants, as they did in '41. And some of their Gang were dispenced with, to take the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, upon promise to betray their Garrisons, and other Trusts.

For *Scotland* they had sent several Jesuites to Preach under the notion of *Presbyterians*, and give the disaffected *Scots* a True understanding of their present sad state, by reason of the *Episcopal Tyranny*, and stir them up to vindicate their Religion, and Liberty by the Sword; and the Papists

(a) Otes Narr.  
P. 65, 66.

Otes Narr. Art.  
1. 74. 11.

Papists would raise 8000 men to join with them, to overturn the Government.

Here in *England*, the better to carry on their design of subverting the establish'd Religion and Government, they had branched out their Plot into three parts.

1. To murder His Sacred Majesty, to which purpose the Pope in a Congregation *de propaganda fide*, at *Rome*, about *December* 1677. had declared Him a *Heretick*, and deposed him, and then their *Emissaries* Preacht, that it was lawful to destroy him. In *April* 24. 1678. was a grand consult of about 50 *Jesuites* at the *White-Horse Tavern* in the *Strand*, the *Jesuites* on the other side of the Water being summoned to attend. A little after they dispersed themselves into many little Clubs or Companies, in which they contrived, and signed a Resolve for the Death of the King. This Resolve *Dr. Oats* was imployed as a Messenger to carry from Company to Company. This being determined, they hire *Grove* and *Pickering* to shoot His Majesty; *Conyers* and *Anderton*, two *Benedictines*, and 4 *Irish* Ruffians to stab Him; Besides *Dugdale*, who faithfully promised, and *Turbervil*, who was tempted by *Stafford* to take Him off, and *Dangerfield*, and *Mr. Jennison* was prest by his Kinsman *Ireland* to kill the King at *Windsor*, and (that they might be sure to dispatch Him one way or other.) *Sir George Wakeman* to poyson Him. When His Majesty

Otes Narr.

See Jennisons  
Inform. p. 2.  
Turbervils Inform.  
form. p. 9.  
Dugdales Inform.  
form. p. 8.  
Dangerf. Narr.  
p. 21.

jeſty was thus removed out of the way, they reſolved to have ſent the *D.* of *T.* after him, if he would not fully comply with them.

2. Immediately upon the Murder of His Majeſty, they were reſolved, as we ſaid in the former Chapter, to fire *Weſtminſter, Wapping, Rotherhith, and South-wark*; and lay the Murder and Fire both on the *Presbyterians* and *Diffenters*, that the *Episcopal* men might hereby be inragged to cut them off, that ſo they might plane the way for their own ruine afterwards.

(d) Jenniſons  
*Inform.* p. 4.

(a) Otes Nary.  
p. 58.

3. This being done, a general Maſſacre was to follow, to which purpoſe they had formed an Army of 50000 Papiſts (d) to be Liſted in, and about *London*; of which the Lord *Bellaſis* was to be General, Lord *Peters* Lieutenant General, Sir *Francis Ratcliff* Major General, *John Lambert* Adjutant General, &c. For which they had Commiſſion from (a) *Paulus d' Olivá*, General of the *Jefuites* at *Rome*.

(b) *Ib.*

They had diſpoſed of the Civil Offices too, as well as the Military. The whole Kingdom was declared forfeited to his Holineſs, and to be given to the *D.* of *T.* or if he did not answer their ends, to whom the Pope ſhould think fit. The Lord (b) *Arundel* of *Warder* to be Lord Chancellor; Lord *Powis*, Lord *Treaſurer*; Sir *William Godolphin*, Lord *Privy Seal*; *Coleman*, Secretary of State, &c.

The

The Ecclesiastical Preferments too, that were of any value, were to be shared among them; which some of our Clergy would do well to take notice of; who therefore, by the Introduction of Popery, could promise themselves no great advantage, unless it be to be rid of their Wives.

Cardinal *Howard* was to have been Arch B. of *Canterbury*, with an Augmentation of 40000 Crowns *per Annum* for the maintenance of his Legantine Authority; and he was to have reconciled the Realm to the Sea of *Rome*. *Perott* Superior (c) of the Secular Priests, should have (c) p. 50. in Otes Narrat. been Arch B. of *York*. *Corker*, Bishop of *London*, *White* of *Winchester*, &c. of which the Reader may see further in Dr. *Otes's* Depos. p. 50, 51.

So great a work as this required great Assistants. Therefore here at home the Priests and Jesuites had frequent consultations about it, not a considerable Papist hardly in *England*, but contributed toward it; and *Coleman* was a principal manager of it. He held Correspondence with *Le Chese*, the *French Kings* Confessor, who was to advance 10000 P. towards it; His Holiness 1000 Crowns.

From *Spain* 10000 Crowns were to come, from the *Benedictines* 6000 P. And the Jesuites had 100000 Pound Stock, and 60000 *per Annum* here in Land.

They were resolved to spare no cost to carry on their bloody design, and no Protestant when they had finish it.

## C H A P. VI.

*The Discovery of the Plot.*

**T**HUS this Divilish Plot was contrived and carried on, and was just ready, like a Black Cloud, overspreading the whole Nation, to break and discharge it self in a bloody storm upon us. But God in his infinite mercy suspended it, and kept it hovering over, and did not suffer it to fall down upon us. He stirred up the Heart of *Dr. Otes* to come in, and make a Discovery, who like a little beam of Light, striking on our Eyes, shewed us what a dismal hour of Darknes was coming upon us. After him came *Mr. Bedloe*, then *Mr. Prance*, then *Mr. Dugdale*, *Mr. Smith*, *Mr. Jennison*, a Gentleman of *Graves-Inn*, *Mr. Lewis*, *Mr. Turbervil*, and several others; who by their several Testimonies, exactly agreeing together, like so many Stars united in a Constellation, gave such a considerable light into this Mystery of Iniquity, as was sufficient to convince the most Incredulous, unless they resolutely shut their Eyes, and were wilfully blind. His Majesties repeated Proclamations, the Unanimous Votes of 3 Successive Parliaments, the Prayers compiled, and set forth by the Bishops

shops for the Faſts appointed by Authority upon the Account of this *Popiſh Plot*, *Godfreys Murder*, *Colemans Letters*, and the Tryal and Condemnation of ſome of the chief Conſpirators, are unanſwerable Arguments.

But yet this could not diſcourage the *Papiſts*, but they endeavour with all their power and ſubtlety to ſtifle this Plot, to which end they have tryed theſe 5 following Engines.

1. To Diſcourage men from making a Diſcovery.
2. To Diſcourage, and take off thoſe that were moſt forward to ſearch into it.
3. To Corrupt the Kings Evidence that Diſcovered it.
4. When that did not ſucceed to blaſt them.
5. And Laſtly, To caſt it upon the Pro-  
teſtants, by ſeveral Sham-Plots.

## C H A P. VII.

*The first way of stifling the Plot, by Discouraging Men from making a Discovery. Everards Imprisonment, Dr. Otes and Bedloes Discouragements and Danger, and Dugdales, Prances, Mr. Jennifons.*

THE Plot being thus deeply laid, and just ripe for Execution, it seemed as wild and desperate an attempt for any one to offer to make a Discovery; as to march up against a strong Fort, when a whole Tire of Artillery is directly levell'd against him. He could not in reason expect but such formidable Enemies would immediately crush him, and stop his Breath and his discovery both together. And accordingly those that have ventured so far as to do it, like a man that disturbs a Hive of Bees, have had a whole Regiment of them buzzing about their Ears, and shooting out their stings against them. Mr. *Everard* was the first that felt the effect of their Power and Malice. He being an Agent at the *French Court*



Court for the *English* Militia, came acquainted with the Lady *Anne Gourdon* (Sister to the Marquess of *Huntly* in *Scotland*) who then was in a Popish Convent at *Paris*; and with Collonel *Richard Talbot*, and *Peter* his Brother, the Titular Arch B. of *Dublin*; and by Discourse with them, had got some small glimmerings of a grand design on Foot, for the publick settling of Popery in *England*, for Dissolving the then Parliament; or at least, raising a mis-understanding between them and His Majesty; for the relieving the *Catholics* in *Ireland*, by Arming the *Irish*, and putting some Sea-Port Town there, into the hands of the *French*, for the killing of His Majesty, and setting up the *D. of T.* in His stead. He presently acquaints Sir *Robert VVelsh* with the whole matter, who betrays him, and acquaints Col. *Talbot* with it. The Coll. threatens him, if he came to *England* to tell any Tales, he would certainly procure he should be committed to the *Tower*, or the *Gate-house*. He causes him to be way-layd in his Journey; and though Mr. *Everard* escaped, and arrived safe in *London*: when he was here, before he could come to acquaint his Grace the *D. of Monmouth* with the Plot, to whom he intended to apply himself; he was as *Talbot* had threatned him, committed to the *Tower*, he knew not for what. But after some time, the Lieutenant examines him what Plot he had against

See Everards  
Depositions and  
Exam.

the Duke of *Monmouth*; and he denying he had any other Design, but to discover what he had learnt of the Popish Plot, of which he informed the Lieutenant; the Lieutenant took little notice on it, but threatned to rack him one day, and hang him the next. And though he did not do this, yet he committed him close Prisoner, where he lay for four years together.

Thus was the first little Discovery, like a grain of Corn, buried under Ground, and never sprang up more, till after the full and large Discovery of the Plot by *Dr. Otes*.

The *Dr.* having been among the Jesu-ites for some years, and employed to carry their Letters to and fro, had the advantage of coming to the full knowledge of the Plot. He having communicated it to *Dr. Tongue* in some general Heads of it, they concluded to apply themselves to one *Mr. Kirkby*, a Gentleman of great fidelity, and zeal, for the Protestant Religion, and of considerable Interest at Court. This Worthy Gentleman having found His Majesty alone, acquaints Him with something of the Plot against His Majesties Life, and the next day brings *Dr. Tongue* to His Majesty in private, who delivered him 43 Articles of the Plot, and both of them humbly begg'd those papers might be kept safe and secret, because their Lives were in danger. His Majesty promised safely to deposite them in the hands of one, whom

See *Kirkbys*  
manner of the  
Discovery.

whom he could intrust, and ordered them to wait upon the Treasurer the next morning. So they did, but could not be admitted to speak with him, till the Afternoon ; and then he only asked them a few questions, and dismiss them. They carried more Informations to him the day after, but could hardly come to speak to him, only one of his Gentlemen was appointed to receive the Papers sealed. Afterwards Dr. *Tongue* inform'd the Treasurer, how Letters that came to *Grove* might be intercepted : Now the *Jesuites* Letters were generally directed to him, and had this been taken care of, it would without dispute, have given great Light into the present Traiterous Designs. But there was nothing done in this business.

26 Aug. 1675.

Mr. *Kirkby* finding the Papists knew of the Discovery, and that Dr. *Otes* was in danger, goes to *Windfor*, where the Court then was ; but not being able to obtain audience from His Majesty in two days time, he goes to the Treasurers Lodgings, sends in word by his Gentleman, that the Original Informant was discovered, and in danger, and therefore beg'd his Lordships Directions. But though Mr. *Kirby* waited all the day, though he was in his presence, and offered to speak, yet the Treasurer declined him, and the next day, save one, went away to *Wimbleton*.

Some considerable time after this, the Treasurer passing by Dr. *Otes* in the *Privy-*

*Garden, said of him, There goes one of the Saviours of England, but I hope to see him hang'd within a Moneth.*

(a) Otes De-  
pos. Art. 77.

Let us now a little more particularly consider Dr. Otes his danger. One (a) *Beddingfield*, Confessor to the D. of T. wrote a Letter to *Blundel*, wherein he told him, his Highness had informed him, that a Minister, and a Gentleman in such a coloured Suit had been with the King, and made some Discovery. Now Mr. *Kirkby*, when he waited on His Majesty with Dr. *Tongue*, happened to have on a Suit, much of the same colour which Dr. Otes then usually wore. Hereupon they concluded it must be Otes that had been with His Majesty. And he going to wait on *Whitebread* the Provincial, the day after he came to Town, *Whitebread* very angrily charged him with the Discovery, gave him three blows with his stick, and a box on the Ear into the bargain. But at last he told him he was willing to be reconciled to him, if he would discover what the Person was, his Name, and Place of abode, and resolved to kill him, and ordered Otes to make ready to go beyond Sea in 14 days. The 6th. of September Dr. Otes coming again to *Whitebreads* Lodgings; while he stood at the Door, overheard him, and some others talk of the disposing of a certain person, in these words; *This man hath betrayed us, we will give a Coach-man 20 Pound to take him*

Sept. 4th.

up

up, and carry him to Dover, and if we could but get him on t<sup>e</sup> other side the water, we would torment him, till he confest who it was that had been with the King, and informed him of the Business.

The Dr. concluding it to be himself they meant, slips off his Shoes, and hastens away as fast as he could, and dared not that Night to lye at his former Lodgings. However the next Night he did, and then one *Stratford* broke open a Door to get into him, broke several Quarrels of a Window underneath his Lodgings, and threatned to kill him.

At last, on the 28th. of September, Dr. *Tongue*, Mr. *Kirkby*, and Dr. *Otes* appeared before the Council, and after their Examination, Dr *Otes*, and Dr. *Tongue* had Lodgings assigned them in *White-hall* for their security.

A considerable time after this, viz. about the middle of *June*, 1679. the *Portugal* Embassador solicited one *Francisco de Faria's Inform.* *Faria*, his Interpreter to kill *Oates* and *Bedlow*, and encouraged him with the promise of a considerable reward, and the Assistance of two other sufficient men that should join with him.

But this was not the first design against Mr. *Bedloe*; for he himself deposes upon Oath to the House of Commons, that the Treasurer tempting him with great rewards to desist giving in his Evidence, &c. but in vain; he then threatned him that  
there

there was a Boat and a Tatch ready to carry him far enough for telling of Tales ; and after this, his Guards were as spies upon him, and he very ill used, till by an Address to the King, the same was remedied, and better care taken.

(a) Wrights  
Inform. p. 4.

(b) Id. p. 5.

(c) Id. p. 8.

As for Mr. *Dugdale*, they were much concerned to rid the World of so material an Evidence. This was the *Penance* he was to undergo after his Confession of the Plot. One *Plessington* therefore tempts *Wright* his Barber (a) to cut his Throat instead of his Beard. But seeing he could not do that, offer'd him 700 P. if he would destroy him any other way. For this purpose *Wright* provides himself with a Dagger, and riding one night in a Coach with Mr. *Dugdale* (they being intimate together) he begun (b) to feel once or twice how low his Bodice came, that he might be sure to stab him in the right place. Of which Mr. *Dugdale* being jealous quitted him, and the Coach, not liking to be groped so well as his new elected Holiness doth. A little after, *Plessington*, and several others imployed *Wright* to get Mr. *Dugdale* on the (c) Water, designing to make some attempt upon him there. But this not succeeding, they resolve to try another Element. For *Dugdale* being in *Staffordshire*, Mr. *Herbert Aston*, and my Lord *Astons* Son, and one *Sawyear*, my Lords Servant, hired two persons, *Moor* and *Lander*, to set fire to his

his (d) Chamber, that so they might burn him in his Bed. And it being objected, that this would endanger the whole Town; they answered, it was better that should be laid in Ashes, than he should escape.

(d) Landers  
Inform. p. 3.

Another design they had to murder Mr. Dugdale, while in the Countrey. For my Lord Aston's Eldest Son endeavoured to hire one Simon Ansel to go with Dugdale from place to place, and to watch his opportunity (a) to shoot him in the Back with a brace of bullets, and thereupon to ride to the next Town in a great fright, and tell there, that Dugdale and he being on the Rode together, were met, and assaulted by two men, one of which shot Mr. Dugdale, and killed him.

(a) v. Smiths Na  
Faith or Credit  
to be given to  
Papists. p. 16.

Mr. Prance also tells us (a) that he was credibly informed of a Resolved Design against his Life, and that three persons had dogged him for sometime to that purpose. Thus the Discovery of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Murder was like to have been the occasion of his own.

(a) Preface to  
his Narrat.

We must not here forget, how Mr. Tho. Jennison, a Jesuite, and then in Newgate for the Plot, (though dead since) endeavoured to frighten his Brother Mr. Robert Jennison, from prosecuting his Discovery, by charging him in a Letter he wrote to him, with the blood of an Innocent man, and a Kins-man, (Ireland he means) perjury, perfideousness, Apostacy, imitating, yea,

v. Jennisons  
Narrat. p. 17,  
18, 19.

yea outdoing *Judas* himself, and then devoting him to destruction, in several verses Collected out of the *Psalms*. But he being wholly innocent of all these Crimes, slighted this vain and empty Thunder ; for as Birds flying, so the Curse causeless shall not come : and his Brother could not pervert him, though he did the Holy Scriptures. But this is not the first time that *David's* Harp hath been thought to sound, as our Bells have to chime to any kind of Tune, according to the frekes and fancies of those that heard them:

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CHAP.

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## C H A P. VIII.

*The Second way to stifle the Plot,  
by endeavouring to discourage,  
and take off those, that were most  
forward to search into it. Sir  
Edmund Godfrey's Murder.  
The Barbarous Assassination on  
Mr. Arnold. The Murder of  
Mr. Pye. The Designs against  
the Earl of Shaftsbury. Lies,  
and scandalous stories against  
Sir. W. Waller.*

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The First Section.

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**T**IS no unusual thing for notorious Thieves that are conscious to themselves of their own deserts, and without the help of Astrology, can foresee their own Fate (which none can so well guess at, from any of the Twelve Houses in Heaven, as they can from those they have robbed on Earth) desperately resolve to  
kill

kill the first man that dares to touch them. At which the timorous multitude give way, and suffer them to escape, being concerned each one to secure himself, rather than them. Thus the Papists being sensible of their own guilt, and knowing what the consequents of that would be, should others know as much of them, as they did of themselves, resolve to deterr all men from searching into their Plot, by raking their malice upon those that were most forward so to do. Of which, Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* was the first, who being a Justice of Peace, had taken Dr. *Otes's* Depositions; and as he himself told Dr. *Otes*, he was affronted by some great Persons, for being so zealous in this business; and that several Popish Lords, (some of which are now in the *Tower*) had threatned him, (a) and asked him what he had to do with it, that he went in fear of his Life, and had been dogg'd several days. And Esquire (b) *Robinson* swore, that Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* said to him, *Upon my Conscience, I believe I shall be the first Martyr.*

(a) Tryal of  
Green, Bury,  
&c. p. 12.

(b) Id. 14.

(c) Id. p. 28.

Several parties were engaged to Murder him, *Le Fair, Pritchard, Keins*, and other *Priests*; treated with Mr. *Bedloe*, promised a Reward of 4000 P. to be paid by the Lord *Bellasis*, if he would kill a certain person, which afterwards, he understood to be Sir *Edmundbury*.

But they that did the feat, were *Girald*  
and

and *Kelly*, *Irish Priests*, *Green*, *Cushion-man* to the *Q. Chappel*. *Bury*, *Porter of Somerset-House*; *Hill*, *Dr. Goddens-man*; and *Mr. Prance*, *Goldsmith in Covent-Garden*, who discovered the whole.

*Saturday, October 12.* they had dogg'd him all day long, and about Six or Seven a Clock in the Evening, they lodged him at a House near *St. Clements*. He coming thence about Nine a Clock, *Hill*, that watcht his motions, hastens away to his Companions, that stood waiting for him at *Somerset-House*, by which, *Sir Edmund-bury* was to pass, in return to his own home, to tell them he was at hand. The Bait they made use of to draw him into the Trap, was this: *Kelly* and *Bury* began a seeming Quarrel, and just as *Sir Edmundbury* was passing by the *Water-gate* of *Somerset-House*, *Hill*, who (had some acquaintance with him) steps up to him, and begs him for Gods sake to come in, and part two men that were quarrelling, and that were like to do one another a mischief; and by his importunity prevailed with him. No sooner was he entered, but *Prance* secures the *Water-gate*, and *Berry* the Stairs and Passage by the Chappel; He and *Kelly* ceasing from their scuffle, (for indeed the only quarrel they had, was with *Sir Edmundbury*.) *Green*, who walked just behind him, on a sudden threw a large twisted Handkerchief about his Neck, and by the Assistance of *Girald*,  
*Kelly*,

See Prances  
 Narrat. of the  
 Murder.

*Kelly* and *Hill*, puld him down, and throtled him, and violently punched him upon the Breast with their Knees; and that they might be sure to dispatch him, *Green* wrung his Neck round, hoping to break his Neck, and that of the Discovery of the Plot too, both together.

When they had thus barbarously Murdered him, they carryed his Body into *Dr. Goddins* Lodgings, where *Hill* lived, and removed him out of one Room into another: On *Wednesday* night they put him into a Sedan, in which they carryed him by turns towards *Soho-Fields*, where *Hill* attended with a Horse. Up they set the Body before *Hill*, and carried him towards *Hampstead*, to a place called *Primrose-Hill*. There *Girald* runs Sir *Edmunds* own Sword through him, and so they leave him in a Ditch, laying his Sword and Scabbard at a small distance. His Gold and Silver, of which he had a considerable quantity in his Pockets; they medled not with that, so he might be thought to have Murdered himself: But sure, this was as foolish, and ridiculous as could be. For, either he must be thought to have stabb'd, or hang'd himself. If he had stabb'd himself, how came it to pass, that there was no Evacuation of Blood, though the Sword was run through his very Heart. Besides how came his Neck to be broke, and his Breast to be so black and bruised. If he hanged himself, how  
came

came his Sword to be run through him?

Others therefore reported that he hang-  
ed himself, and his Relations to save his  
Estate, run him through. And of late,  
one *Mackgraff*, an *Irish* Papist, deposed  
before the Council upon Oath, that he cut  
the Rope. It was great pity, he had not  
saved it whole for himself. And why  
may not those that hold *Transubstantiation*,  
*swear*, as well as believe, against all Sense  
and Reason?

But this whole matter hath been plain-  
ly laid open by Mr. *Bedloe*, who saw his  
Murdered Body in *Somerset-House*, and  
Mr. *Prance*, who was an Actor in it, to  
the great satisfaction of the whole World.  
And by the Letter which *Harcourt* (a) sent, (a) See *Trial*  
of his being Murdered into *Stafford-shire*, 5 *Jesuites*. p.  
several days before it was known here at 26, 27. *Smiths*  
*London*. For which, *Green*, *Bury*, and no faith. p. 14.  
*Hill* were deservedly Executed; and so  
had *Kelly*, and *Gerald*, had they not run  
for it, and saved their necks, by betaking  
themselves to their heels.

This the Papists thought would have  
struck a terrour into all men, and make  
them afraid to search any further into the  
Plot. Yet on the contrary, it alarm'd  
the whole Nation, and convinced those  
that would not believe any thing of a Treasonable  
Design in the *harmless Catholics*  
against the Government.

Thus Sir *Edmund*, like *Sampson*, did  
more mischief to these Uncircumcised *Phi-*  
listines

*listines* at the day of his Death, than ever he did in his Life.

## S E C T. II.

One would have thought, the ill success of the Papists in murdering Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, (whose *Death* gave *Life* to the Discovery of the Plot) should have deterred them from the like practices for the future. But when Men are drunk with rage and passion, like those that are so with Wine, they loose the use of their Reason, and Understanding. They therefore being mad, that their Hellish Designs were laid open, and so like to be defeated ; resolve to try their Fortune once more, whether Protestants would be frighted from a further inquiry into, and opposition of their Damnable Plot, by a barbarous Assassination on that worthy Gentleman Mr. *John Arnold*, of *Lanvihangel*, in the County of *Monmouth*. By their usage of him we may see, though the *Laity* are barr'd of the Cup in the Sacrament, and dare not drink the Bloud of our Saviour, yet they will, that, of his Followers.

This Gentleman, long before the Discovery of the Plot, had vigorously prosecuted the Papists, according to the Duty of his place, which was that of a Justice of the Peace, and thereby cramp't, and kept down that (then especially) daring and insolent Generation of men. For this, by  
their

their Interest here, they got his Commission to be taken away from him. He not being conscious to himself of any miscarriage that deserved it, went to a great person to know the reason of it, where *Coleman* (who was then in the height of his Pride, and hope of destroying the Pestilent *Hereticks*, Root and Branch) lighted upon him, and affronted him for being so busie against the *Catholicks*. He replyed to *Coleman* at parting (by the Spirit of Prophecy, as the event shews.) *I shall live to see you hang'd.*

However, upon the breaking out of the Plot, he was put in Commission again, and acted against the Papists as vigorously as he did before.

Among other things, he seized, and Convicted one Father *Evans*, a Popish Priest; though he went under the name of Captain *Evans*, one of the Whore of *Babylons* Bullies. For this the Papists resolve to be even with this busie *Heretick*. Therefore one (a) *Wyard* offered one *Francisco* (a) *Farias In-*  
*de Faria* 200 P. to cudgel a certain man: *form. p. 10.*

To which he replying, a Porter would do that for a Shilling; says *Wyard*, you may believe by the Sum that is offered, there's something more to be done besides cudgeling. He was very importunate with him, and shewed him two Letters, the one from the Lord *Powis*, in the Tower; and another from a person of quality, whose hand he knew very well, written in *Portu-*

*guez* to encourage him to hearken to him. But *Faria* generously scorned such a base and unworthy proposal. And having told the whole to one Mounſieur *Camash*, the day after *Wyards* diſcourſe with him. In a few days Mr. *Arnold* was aſſaſſinated ; which *Faria* being apprehenſive he might be called in queſtion about, gave Information of it to the Earl of *Clarendon*.

*Faria* reſuſing, they were forced to ſeek for other valiants Knights *Errants* to do this renowned piece of Chivalry, and they quickly found them, who undertook it for the relief of that diſtreſſed Lady, *Holy Church*. And upon this occaſion, they met with an opportunity of doing it.

Mr. *Arnold* was come to *London*, upon the account of a certain Cauſe, depending before the King and Council between him, and Mr. *Herbert*, a Juſtice of peace in *Monmouthſhire* alſo. (b) The Evening before the Controverſie was to be heard, Mr. *Arnold* was in Company with ſome Friends in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and having ſent out his own Servants to his Witneſſes, to bid them prepare themſelves, about Ten a Clock he himſelf ſteps to his Councillor, that lived near the end of *Bell-yard*. He bid ſome of his Friends Servants, as he uſed to do in the abſence of his own, to follow him ; but they either did not hear, or elſe not heed him. But as Mr. *Arnold* was croſſing *Fleet-ſtreet*, he ſaw two men following him, whom he verily thought to have

(b) See Giles  
Tryal. p. 16.



have been two of his Friends Servants, whom he had called. But as he was walking along *Bell-yard*, one of them steps before him, and looks him full in the Face, that he might be sure this was the man. A Woman standing at a Door with a Candle in her hand, Mr. *Arnold* had the full view of him too: When he had walked a little further, presently the *Cut-Throats* threw a Cloak over his Head, and run him into *Jackanapes-Lane* against the wall, so hard that they broke his Head: Then when they had knockt him down, one of them sets his Foot upon him, and they fall to stabbing him, which they did in several places. He had on, a pair of Bodice of Whale-bone, which they (a) (a) *Giles Tryal* thought were proof (though indeed they *P. 16, 17, 18.* were not) whereupon one of them cries out, *Dam me, he hath Armour on, cut his Throat.* To which purpose, one of them kneeled down, and gave him several cuts in the lower parts of his Face. Providence so ordered it, that then a Link-boy coming by Mr. *Arnold*, saw the Face of that man again, who had stared him in the Face just before. These Villains supposing they had now killed him, marched off, one of them speaking these words at his Departure; *Now you Dog, pray for the Soul of Captain Evans:* Besides the bruises in his Head, they gave him eight wounds, two through his Arms, two on his Face, another on his Throat, which bled very

much; two upon his Breast, and one on his Belly 6 Inches and an half.

- (b) Id. p. 46. Affassipates. (b) Mr. Arnold had several other persons brought before him, whom he did not tax, but no sooner did he see Giles, but he positively taxed him, and knew him by his Face and Voice, and at the Tryal (c) swore positively that he was the person whom he saw by the Woman's Candle just before, and by the Boys Link just after the assault upon him. The Witnesses swore one of them, that the Afternoon before this Villany was acted, he was inquiring where he might get a good (d) Rapier, though he had a good Back-sword already. Another that being at the Tavern with him, and discoursing about Mr. Arnold, Giles should say the next Night, God Damn (e) him, or God Rot him, he had Armstrong, they say. Two others, that when he returned into Monmouth-shire, he said, he did not stay in Gloucester as he past through it, for (a) fear of being pursued about Arnolds business. Another, that at Uske in Monmouth-shire, Giles carrying his Sword to be mended by one Darcy a Papist; saith Darcy to him, (b) You have been bot at it, what have you been fighting with the Devil? Giles replied, No, with Damn'd Arnold. Whereupon his Wife pluckt him by the Coat, and bid him hold his Tongue, and Darcy

*Darcy* said, he must not speak such words:

'Twas likewise sworn, (c) that that Night in which this Villany was committed, *Giles's* Bed was making about Twelve a Clock, and that he went not to Bed, till about one. *Giles*, in his Plea in-  
deavoured to prove that he was in his Lodgings that Night from Nine till Twelve; but some of his Witnesses said nothing to the purpose, and the rest miserably clasht with, and contradicted one another; one saying, he went to bed between (d) Ten and Eleven, another, that he was drinking with him (e) in the Kitchen after Twelve, &c. (c) p. 23. (d) p. 38. (e) p. 40.

'Tis true, *Giles* said he was a Protestant, and that he went to Church; but that the former is a great untruth, will sufficiently appear, in that he dipt his Handkerchief in the blood of Father *Lewis* the Jesuite, (a Ceremony used to men, for whom persons have a great veneration, looking upon them as Martyrs) from his saying that that there was no Plot, and that he was a (g) Rogue, and a Thief, that said there was; as also, that if the Lords in the Tower were put to Death, there would be a greater War, and more (h) Blood spilt, than ever was in *England*; and from those words, *Now you (i) Dog, pray for the Soul of Captain Evans*. Indeed I deny not, but he might, as many other Papists do, *Go to our Church, not to serve God, but a turn*. Rats, and other Vermin

(k) p. 29.

are frequently found in a rich, but foul and leaky Vessel. And the subtle Fox crouds in among the Sheep, for fear of being run down by the Hounds. But that which *Giles* said of Mr. *Arnold*, that he mangled himself, or (k) some of his Friends did it for him, is a wonderful pretty device.

In short, *Giles* was found guilty, fined Five Hundred Pound, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory three times.

1. Near the place where the Fact was committed.

2. Over against *Graves-Inn*, in *Holbourn*.

3. By the *May-Pole* in the *Strand*.

### S E C T. III.

But Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, and Mr. *Arnold* were not the only Magistrates that experienced the *Catholicks* Charity. For, one *Robert Pye*, Esq, Justice of the Peace in *Herefordshire*, was since the Discovery of the Plot a vigorous Prosecutor of the Papists: one of which, viz. Mr. *John Bodnam* of *Brunguin*, in the same County, was his Neighbour, who always refused to take the Oaths, or obey any Warrant, either of a single Justice, or of the whole Sessions; but defended himself against it in his House, by force of Arms. Mr. *Pye* spying him one day walking in his own Grounds, and having a Warrant against him

See the Relation of his Murder.

him in his Pocket, goes up to him, and commands him to yield himself as a Prisoner to the Law; *Bodnam* swears he would cleave him with the Bill, he had then in his hand, if he came near him. Mr. *Pye* boldly pressing in upon him, he was as good as his word, and stun'd him with the first blow, and knocked him down at the second: And though some that were nigh, coming in, prevented his killing him out-right by a third blow, yet he lived but Eighteen days after it.

The blood of this Worthy Gentleman, as it cries aloud for Gods vengeance, so doth it for our Information also; and by it we may learn what we are like to find from such cruel wretches, when-ever they get us within their reach.

#### S E C T. IV.

Among the men of great Note and Quality, the Duke of *Buckingham* was the first, whom the Designing Papists thought necessary to remove out of the way, as being a person of greater Reason, than ever to believe the fairy and *Romantick* Doctrines of the Church, and of a greater courage than ever, to consent, that himself, and his Native Countrey should couch down in slavery to the heavy burdens of the Court of *Rome*.

As early therefore as the Year  
 a Design was laid against his Life, and certain

tain Mercenary Witnesses were procured to swear High-Treason against him. This had certainly done his business at that time, but that he wisely foresaw, that if he did but keep out of the way for some-time, his Accusers, and their Witnesses, either for want of pay or success, would *fall out*, and *among* themselves, as they had *upon* him, and contradict one another, as much as they did the Truth; and so give *Evidence* only of their own Villany, and subornation. This accordingly came to pass, and he being afterwards made a Principal Minister of State, they used as many Arts and Stratagems to scruce him out of His Majesties favour, as they did to insinuate themselves into it.

And since his withdrawing from Court, it hath been their constant endeavour to possess the Court with an Opinion, that the Duke was plotting with the *Fanaticks* in the City, and at the same time to inspire them with a jealousy, that the Duke was a Papist, and came among them on no other Design, but meerly to betray them. And that they might force him to *stand alone*, which they thought the most likely way for his *fall*, they endeavour to thrust him out of all consultation with the Lords, by representing him as a person too favourable to the Commons, and at the same time to disgrace him among the Commons, as one that could never be prevail'd with to prosecute any business that he engaged in.

in. In short, they resolv'd to describe him to every sort of men, in such a way, as might render him most hateful to them; and never scrupled, how inconsistent soever with Truth, or themselves. But when men began to see the vileness of these Arts; and of their Authors, 'twas high time to frame a new design upon his Life; to which end attempts were made to some persons to swear Treason against him, which they refusing to comply withal, and being likely to discover, a new project is set on Foot to swear *Sodomy* against him, which they pretended he committed Seven years before. How far this was carried on, and how fully detected, I need not here relate; it being made notorious to all the World, by several publick Tryals in *Westminster-Hall*. And though some other persons besides the Papists might imbarke in this Design, as common Sailers that are ignorant whither their Masters may carry both them and the Vessel, as not being able to *sound* him, though they may the Sea they sail in; yet they were all wheedled in, and both they, and the whole Plot were managed, and steer'd by Popish Persons and Councils.

## S E C T. V.

But of all men in the world next His Sacred Majesty, there was none they had a greater spleen against, than the Right Honourable,

nourable, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, a person as zealous for the preservation of His Majesty, and the Protestant Religion, as they for the destruction of both; and whose profound Wisdom and Judgment enabled him to search into, and obviate all their Designs.

Many therefore have been the Projects of these men to take him off. When his Majesty was to have been murdered at *New-Market*; much about the same time this Noble Peer was to have been Murdered by one (a) *Knight*. A little before *Staleys* Apprehension, one *Messinger*, Gentleman of the Horse to the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, declared his Death was resolved on. And about three Weeks after, one *Matteson* said he would kill him, and would ingage one (b) *Adamson* a Watch-maker, *Proffer* a Silver-Smith, and *Bradshaw* an Upholsterer; all rank Papists to assist him. A short time after this, the said *Matteson*, (as also *Bradshaw*) pulled a Pistol out of his Pocket in Mr. *Prances* shop, saying, *This shall do Shaftsbury's business*, for he had provided it on purpose. And *Proffer* declared, he was resolved too, to kill that *Heretical Lord*, and that the aforesaid *Messinger* was the chief promoter of it. But however, far more considerable men than he managed the same Design. For the Papists having got Mr. *Dangerfield* out of Prison, as a Person that was likely to be very serviceable to them; the Lords in the *Tower* offered

(a) *Irelands*  
*Trial*. p. 45.

(b) *Prances*  
*Narr.* p. 26,  
27. 21.



ferred him (c) Five Hundred Pound to kill the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and *Knowls* and *Sharp*, two Priests, conjure him by all that is good to do it. Several ways being propounded for the doing of it; at last, they pitcht upon this; that *Dangerfield* should go to him under the name of Mr. *Day*, (d) to proffer him his service; and then Mrs. *Cellier* furnisht him with a Dagger. He coming to his Lordship, tells him he had some things of great concern to impart to him; but such as required secrecy, and therefore desired to discourse with him in private. But my Lord positively refusing, he went away, much disappointed.

However, *Cellier*, and the Lords in the *Tower* incourage him to make a second attempt; which he did, armed with his Dagger as before. But when he came, the Earl was busie, and therefore he was carried into a Room, which he supposes to have been his Lordships (a) Closet, where he was to wait a little for his coming: He being alone, looked about the Room, and found another Door besides that at which he came in, which led into that Room where the Earl was discoursing with a person of Honour. Here he stood listning to hear when that Noble Person would depart, presuming, as indeed it fell out, that his Servants would then wait on him down to his Coach; and that the Lord *Shaftsbury* being for a while left alone, he might dispatch him, and so march off before they returned.

(c) *Dangerf.*  
*Narr.* p. 21.

(d) *Dangerf.*  
*Narr.* p. 38.  
*Manfells Narr.*  
p. 13, 14, 15.

(a) *Dangerf.*  
*Narr.* p. 37,  
38. *Manfells*  
*Narr.* p. 15.

returned. As soon therefore as his Servants waited on that Noble man down, Mr. Day, *alias Dangerfield* throws open the Door, and was coming up towards his Lordship, when he suddenly perceives a young Gentleman with him, who came in just at that Lords going out. Being surprized at this, he retires back to the Room where he was before. But the Earl his Servants being returned, sends for him; who pretending as he did in in former visit, that his business required privacy; yet his Lordship having some jealousy of him, by reason of his opening the Door, and advancing toward him, utterly refused to speak with him alone. After therefore he had told him an idle story, he took his leave of him, and went to his Masters, to acquaint them how unhappily he was hindered in doing their work,

Dang. Narrat.  
P. 41.

The Countess of *Powis*, and Mrs. *Cellier* perswading *Dangerfield* to try his fortune the third time against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, he refused it, whereupon the Lady *Powis* (c) gently rapt him crosses the Fingers with her Fan; and said, *Away Cow-hearted Fellow, I my self will go. No Madam, saith Mrs. Cellier, that shall not be, for I will go; and let the world know, that some of our Sex are brave, and more daring than the men.* Accordingly either the same, or the next day, she goes to Visit, and Complement his Lordship; hoping to wound him in a more fatal way, than

than women usually do those of our Sex.

(a) But his Lordship kept a strict eye upon her, while she was with him, and observing her to be fumbling about her Pockets,

(a) Mansells  
Narr. p. 16.

gently, as if between jest and earnest, laid his hands upon hers, and pleasantly drolled with her, till she seemed ready to take her leave. But she was not gone far towards the door, but reflecting upon her self, that she should promise so high, and do as little as Mr. *Day*, whose Cowardice she had scorned; she suddenly returns towards his Lordship; which he observing, steps to her, and laying his hands on her, as before, dasht her out of Countenance: so that this Popish *Hermaphrodite*, of a *Female* Sex, but a *Masculine* Spirit, was fain to depart, with as little success, as *Dangerfield* had done before. But no

sooner was one Cloud blown over, but another gathers. For a little after this, the *Portugal* Ambassador treats with *Francisco de Faria*, his Interpreter to kill the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. He being excellent at hand-Granadoes, was to throw one of them into his Lordships Coach, when ever he went into the Countrey, (as he often did) which upon the breaking, would destroy him, and all that were in the Coach with him. And if this did not do full Execution, he and his Companions (for he told him two persons of honour should be his Assistants) should have *five Arms* to do the feat. This design was not prosecuted

*Faria's Inform.*  
P. 3, 4.

then,

then, but upon what account it was laid aside, we do not know.

We shall close this Chapter with a brief account of those gross Lies, and Slanders, which the Papists have vented against that worthy Gentleman, Sir *William Waller*; for the great service he did this Kingdom, and the whole Protestant Interest; in so vigorously prosecuting the Plotters, while he was in Commission. That which they have charged him with, is this, that under a pretence of searching for Priests, and siezing Popish Trinkets, he took away Money, and Plate, &c. and Necklaces of Pearl for Beads. A most ridiculous, and most notorious scandal. For had this been true, doubtless Sir *William* had been eagerly prosecuted for it.

See Celliers  
Malice defeated.  
Ts. Intelligence.

The Reader, if he please, may see his Vindication in Mr. *Prances* Reply to *Celliers* Libel. p. 11, 12. but I am sure if he know, Sir *William*, he need not. Indeed they are so much incensed against this worthy Gentleman for *ferreting* their Priests out of those Berries, in which these *Foxes* had Earth'd themselves; and for burning their Copes, Priestly Vestments, Books, &c. that 'tis no wonder these Vipers have sprung out of those Flames, and fastned on him, that so they might poyson his Credit and Reputation.

## C H A P. IX.

*The Third way of stifling the Plot,  
 Endeavouring to corrupt the  
 Kings Evidence. The T.  
 Reddings Design on Bedloe,  
 Price and Tasborough on  
 Dugdale, Mr. Jennison.*

THE Papists finding that meer force and terrour could not suppress the Plot, but that like lightning, it broke through all those thick Clouds, that inclose, and pen it in, and flasht in their faces, to their no small dread and mischief, resolve to try a contrary Method, and hoped the Witnesses might be hired and Bribed either to say *anything*, or *nothing*. The hardest flints are broken upon a soft and Downy Bed, and Gold will make the generality of men as pliable as it self, that you may twist and wind them round your finger, which way soever you please. They therefore endeavour by fair means to win upon the Discoverers, and corrupt them by large offers of Monies and Estates.

The Treasurer takes Mr. *Bedloe* (as he himself made Oath to the House of

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Com-

Commons) into his Closet, and askshim whither the Duke of *Buckingham*, or the Lord *Shaftsbury*, or any Member of the House of Commons had desired him to say any thing against him, and to tell him who they were, and he would well reward him: And to know if he would desist from giving Evidence against the Lords in the *Tower*, &c. tells him he may have a *great* Sum of Money, and live in another Countrey, as *Geneva*, *Sweedon*, or *New England*; and he should have what Money, he would ask, to maintain him there.

#### *Reddings Design on Bedloe.*

But Mr. *Bedloe* refusing to close with this proposal, one *Redding* a Counsellor was employed to tamper with him. He had frequently, in publick, encouraged Mr. *Bedloe* to discover the *whole Plot*, and in private never perswaded him to stifle all of it, but only to *mince*, and *dock* his Evidence: Telling him it was not safe to run at the whole *Herd*, and would therefore have him not be so hot, but a little *easie* (for that was his Expression) towards the Lords, *Powis*, *Petre*, and *Stafford*, with Sir *Henry Titchburn*, so as to bring them off from the charge of High Treason. For which Service he was to have an Estate of the Lord *Stafford* in *Gloucester-shire*, and saith he, I have orders from him to draw up a Blank Deed, which I ingage my life for

for it, he will Sign and Seal in Ten days after his Discharge, besides other noble rewards he was to have from the rest of the Lords. And at present he told him he had Orders from them to supply him with what Monies he had occasion for. And accordingly, Mr. *Bedloe* recieved from him, at several times, about Fifty Six *Guinies*. And it was agreed between them, that out of every Thousand Pound *per Annum*, that Mr. *Bedloe* should get by this piece of Service, *Redding* should have a Hundred Pound *per Annum*: He being Agent between them, 'twas fit the *Medium* should partake of both the *Extremes*.

Mr. *Bedloe* from time to time acquainted Prince *Rupert*, and the Earl of *Essex*, Mr. *Kirkby*, &c. and afterwards, when the Parliament sate, the *Secret Committee* with the whole matter. And the better to carry on this Design, when *Whitebread* and *Fenwick* were first arraigned, Mr. *Bedloe* charged them but very faintly, (for which reason, they were set by that Sessions) but yet at the same time said in open Court, he had more to say in convenient time and place. Upon this, *Redding* questions not, but he had brought Mr. *Bedloe* to his bow; and therefore coming to his Chamber, *Bedloe* gave him an account (which he wrote after him) of what he could say against the Lords: And when he spoke any thing that was home, then would *Redding* tell him of it, and alter it.

All this while Mr. *Bedloe* had planted one Mr. *Speke*, a Gentleman, behind the Hangings, and *Wiggins*, his Servant, was placed on the Bed, with only the Rug over him, so that it seemed as if it had been newly made. These two persons overheard the Discourse, that past between Mr. *Bedloe* and *Redding* : and *Wiggins* lifting up the Rug, plainly saw them.

*Redding* carries this Paper, which *Bedloe* had dictated, and himself had corrected, to the Lords in the *Tower* ; but brought back from them another Paper (which afterward at his Tryal, he himself own'd) far different from what they two had concluded of before, wherein *Bedloes* Evidence against the Lords was so cur-tail'd, that it signified just nothing at all.

This *Corrupt Matter* being now ripe, and grown to an Head, 'twas high time to lance it. *Redding* therefore was seized by a Warrant from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and on *April* the 24th. was tryed at the *Kings-Bench*, for an *High Misdemeanour* ; though as he himself argued at his Tryal, he might have been indicted of *High Treason*.

Thus had this Lawyer a second call to to the Bar, though not so much for his credit, as the first.

The things before mentioned were plainly proved upon him by Mr. *Bedloe*, Mr. *Speke*, and *Wiggins*. Nay he himself in effect owned them, but would have excused



cused himself with this idle flim, that *Bedloe* first proposed the matter to him, and he Good man, designed not to stifle any thing of Truth ; but only to keep him from Perjury, and Innocent Blood. He spoke much, but said little, and his defence was as bad as his cause, or himself. In short, the *Jury* brought him in Guilty, and the Court pronounced this Sentence, that he should be fined a Thousand Pound, be imprisoned a year, and stand one hour in the Pillory, which he accordingly did, *April* the 28. in *Palace-yard, Westminster*. And we suppose, he found the Pillory not so easie to himself, as he hoped Mr. *Bedloe* would have been to the Lords.

#### Price and Tasborough.

'Tis not the drowning of one Mariner that discourages another from venturing to Sea. Tho' *Reddings* Design upon Mr. *Bedloe* miscarried, yet the Papists were not out of hope of succeeding on Mr. *Dugdale*, by the means of one Mr. *Tasborough*, and Mrs. *Price*, that had been long acquainted with *Dugdale*. Adam they knew was wheedled out of *Paradise* by a Woman, and the Serpent himself can't wind, and twine about a man, in such amorous folds, as some of these subtle Gypsies can. *Dalila* was stronger even than *Sampson* himself, and he could not break her Cords, though he did those of the *Phi-*

*listnes.* These two therefore, but especially the latter, were thought to be fit Tools, wherewith to work on Mr. *Dugdale*. Their Design was to prevail with him, to Sign and Seal a Paper of Recantation to this purpose, That he was troubled in Conscience for his false Witness against the *Catholicks*, and was withdrawn to a place of safety, where he would draw up an account how he had wronged them, and professed he did it on no other Motive, but that of a true Repentance.

Yet for all this Protestation, he was to have a round Sum of Money in hand, and in time they would procure his pardon, and a further reward. But he putting them off from time to time, with pretences of having good security, &c. they suspected he would drill 'um on into the same snare, as *Bedloe* had *Redding*. And therefore they resolve to be before hand with him, and complain first: saying 'twas very unjust the poor Innocent *Catholicks* should suffer so hardly, by the Evidence of such wretches, as would turn like a Door on its hinges, forward and backward, and for a Sum of Money would deny what they had sworn, and run away when they had done. But Mr. *Dugdale* had wisely acquainted several of his Friends from time to time with the whole Intrigue, who attesting it before the Council, he came off with flying colours; and they were committed to Prison, and being tryed, and found guilty,

ty were fined and so were  
condemned to part with their Money up-  
on another account, than they designed.  
And besides, Mrs. Price did Penance

in a Pillory, and was brought  
under the (no very sweet) dispensation of  
Dirt and Rotten Eggs, which the charita-  
ble multitude use liberally to bestow up-  
on such solemn occasions.

We shall close this Chapter with the  
pleasant story of the attempt on Mr. *Jen-  
nison*, who having deposed upon Oath,  
that *Ireland* was in *London*, as Dr. *Otes*  
affirmed, and he stily denied the, 19th. of  
*August*, 1678 (his Aunt, and his Counsin  
*Harwell* having sworn the contrary,) and  
made some other discoveries, they indea-  
vour to draw him to a retraction of that  
Oath, upon this frivolous suggestion, that  
about three years since, he had a great fit  
of sickness, which they would perswade  
him still lay in his Head, and had brought  
him under the Dominion of a deluding  
fancy. But had not they themselves been  
so, they could never have thought to have  
imposed upon him by such a vain, and  
unaccountable Whimsy, Wild, and Ex-  
travagant, as the Visions of a Fever.

Jennisons  
Narrative. p.  
27, 28.

## C H A P. X.

*The Fourth way of stifling the Plot, by Indeavours to blast the Evidenc. The Attempts in General. The Plot decryed by the Wits, by Pamphlets. The Traitors pretend Ignorance of their Accusers. Protest their Innocence at their Tryals and Death. That no Letters, or Papers about the Plot were found in their Custody.*

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## The First Section.

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**T**HE Papists despairing by Bribes and Subornations to *make*, resolve to *represent* the Witnesses as the greatest Villanies upon Earth, by loading them with infamous aspersions, and charging them with such detestable Crimes, which if they had been true, would have made them not worthy to live, much less to be believed.

lieved. And never were so many Legends of lies invented, to make some men appear the *greatest Saints*, as there were to make these the worst of *Villains*.

And First, The Debauch't, Wits of the Town were imployed to decry the Plot, as Foolish, Ridiculous, Nonsensical, Impossible, &c. 'Twas modish to drink Coffee, take Snuff, and Damn Otes and the Plot to the Pit of Hell, and that he might be sure not to escape this doom, they would Damn themselves too; as if they were resolved to be his Convoy thither. At last one of these, by name Mr. *Sackvil*, a Member of the House of Commons, was taken to task for it, being charged with these words, *viz. That they were Sons of Whores, and lying Rogues, who said there was a Plot* : For which, he was by order of the House, sent to the *Tower*, expel'd the House, and Voted incapable of bearing any Office. Now as the casting in of a little cold water into a boyling Pot, checks all its vain and murmuring babbings up, and crushes them into smoothness, and a Level ; so this piece of justice done upod him, gave a little stop to the mouths of such extravagant persons : And always after it, during the Parliaments sitting, the Witnesses were as little molested, as the *Israelites*, when they went out of *Egypt*, *Not a Dog dared to move his Tongue*.

The next way to blast the Witnesses,

was

was by vile and scandalous Pamphlets. One *Nevil* was perpetually spawning of them while in Prison : And because when he had obtained his Liberty, he haunted the Play-Houses, and thereby was more remiss, the Lords in the Tower ('tis sup- posed) took care to have him clapt up again : Thus idle and rambling Vagrants are sent to *Bridewell*, and there forced to beat Hemp for their living.

Trusty *Hodg* must have a sweet touch or two, and the Crackfart of the Nation holds up his Leg, and fizzles in *Dr. Otes* his face. *Turners* shop becomes a Seminary of scurrilous Papers, and since him, *N. Ts.* is the Forge, where a power of these *Fools Bolts* are made. *Heraclitus Ridens*, His Holinesses Jester, would tickle us to Death, and like the merry Piper in *Germany*, would make us such Fools and Children, as to dance after him, till at last, we be swallowed up in the gulf of Popery. *Dame Cellier* sends abroad her *Malice defeated*, and swears upon her Chastity, she wrote every word of it. Besides a number of other little Authors, that sputter like mad, and spit out their malice like Wild-fire.

Another way was for the Criminals, to protest with Oaths, Affeuerations, &c. that they hardly knew the Discoverers that accused them, nay, most of them were as utter strangers to them, as they would be thought to be to the Plot it self.

Thus,

Thus, though *Otes* and *Bedloe* had been frequently with *Coleman*, yet saith he at his Tryal, I never saw *Otes*, till in the Council Chamber, nor *Bedloe*, till now, p. 43. as I hope to be saved. *Berry* and *Hill* affirm, they never saw, nor knew *Girald*, and the former of them scarce knew *Prance*: Yet it was proved by several at their Tryals, that they had had frequent meetings at the *Plew-Alehouse*, and that *Hill* confest before the Council, he knew *Girald*. *Grove* and *Fenwick* think they might have seen *Otes*, but had no acquaintance with him, yet afterwards acknowledged that the former lent him Eight Shillings, and the latter paid it for him; and that he had been several times in company with them both. Tryal p. 30, 31.

*Ireland* protests he never saw *Bedloe*, Tryal p. 42. though he was a man so conversant among that Tribe, had been so oft employed by them, and rewarded too for his faithful service. *Pickering* never saw *Otes* as he knows of, but said, he would take his Oath, he never was in *Bedloes* Company. Tryal p. 53. And *Stafford* at his Tryal and Death protested he never spoke with Mr. *Dugdale* but once, and that about a Foot-boy, or Foot-man, or Foot-race only, and was never alone with him; and yet Mr. *Smith* gives us a Copy of no less than Eleven Affidavits, that this Lord had frequent Conversation with Mr. *Dugdale* in private, had a very good opinion of him, and was very familiar with him. No Faith or credit, &c. Ano-

Another way to perswade the world that the Witnesses were perjured, and there was no such thing as a Plot, was their procuring all the Criminals at their Death, to assert their innocence with many protestations, and dire imprecations. But though this took wonderfully with some ignorant people, yet he that knows what Dispensation their Religion allows for Lying, and Perjury, or any thing else which may tend to the good of the Holy Church, wil never wonder at it. And though they said they did renounce all Equivocations, &c. yet that very sentence they might speak with an Equivocation, or mental Reservation. But if the Reader want satisfaction, let him consult the *Animadversions* on the Five Jesuites Speeches; And Smith's *No Faith or Credit to be given to Papists*. But besides what satisfaction he may have there; this is enough, that hardly any one of them, but told one notorious Lye or other in his Dying Speech, which may justly make us give no credit to all the rest.

*Coleman* protests by the living God, upon the hopes of Salvation, and the words of a Dying-man, that he had no correspondence, or negotiations in forrain Parts any longer, than the Letters shewed he had; that is, after 1675, which were found in his house, and owned by him. A likely story, that one that was so violent a Papist, and so zealous to destroy  
our



our Religion and Government, which he was very confident too of compassing, should all on a sudden stand stock still in the midst of a full Gallop, towards such a meritorious atchievement.

*Green, Berry* and *Hill* stoutly denyed the Murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*: But when *Hill* was Executed, a Paper was taken out of his Pockets, in the presence of many; in which, was a form of Speech, that he was to make at the Gallows to that purpose; which that it was framed by some of their Priests, for him to conby heart, is plain, because he never had Pen, Ink or Paper all the while he was in *Newgate*; and his Wife testified 'twas not his own hand-writing, nor did she ever see it before, or know how he came by it.

And though *Berry* be reported to have dyed a Protestant, and therefore his last words may be thought to deserve a little credit, yet he confest to Mr. *Ordinary*, he had been a Papist several years for lucre, and neither in Prison, nor at the Gallows, would he disown the *Romish* Church, or in the least declare himself a Protestant. And as he said nothing of his Religion at the Gallows, so he did not assert his own Innocence, as to the murder of Sir *Edmund*. See *Smiths Account of the Fourteen Malefactors, &c.* p. 18. And therefore, as a Speech was prepared for *Hill*, before his Death; so another was made for *Berry* after it, wherein he is made to declare himself

*Williams History the Powder Treason, p. 81.*

himself both Innocent, and a Protestant; when as in truth, he spoke not one Syllable of either.

*Groves* and *Pickering* vow their Innocency, and so did *Ireland* too, and insisted upon it at his Death, with solemn Protestations, that he was not in *London* in *August*, when *Mr. Bedloe* swore he was here at the consult, which was then held; and to witness this, he produced three Persons, two of which, were his Mother and Sister, at his Tryal; and afterwards, at the Tryal of the five Jesuites, *Sir John Soutchcot*, and his Lady, *Mr. Edward Soutchcot*, *Mrs. Harwel*, Elder, and Younger, *Keiling*, *Gifford*, and *Pendril* affirmed in Court, that he was in *Staffordshire*, from the 5<sup>th</sup>. of *August*, to the 14<sup>th</sup>. of *September*. But not only *Sarah Pain* (*Groves* maid) deposed upon Oath, that she saw *Ireland* in *London*, when they affirmed he was in the Countrey; but *Mr. Jennison*, a person of unquestionable reputation, and *Ireland's* Kinsman hath sworn, he was with him, and had discourse with him at his Lodgings in *Russel-street* on the 19<sup>th</sup>. of *August*: And of late, an Honourable and worthy Gentleman, another of *Ireland's* Kinsmen hath deposed, that in *Holbourn*, about the beginning of *Bartholomew Fair*, he met *Ireland*, and going to drink in an Alehouse, continued, and discoursed almost an hour together: Besides that,

*See Jennison's Narrat.*

*Smiths no Faith, &c. p. 17.*

*Williams History of Powder Treason. p. 82.*

that, it hath been made appear, by his own Papers, siezed since his Death.

The five Jesuites too, stily asserted, they were as innocent, all of them, as the child unborn. But at the same time, in their last Speech, they unanimously asserted, 'twas a meer calumny, directly contrary to the Principles of their Religion, that any might kill a King, though a *Heretick*, or any other person, on any account whatsoever, &c. or have a Pardon, Dispensation for Perjury, Lying, or any other Sin, to advantage their Cause: And particularly, *Gavan* affirmed, that never any Jesuit, except *Mariana*, maintained the King-killing Doctrine; all which, being most gross, and notorious untruths, as any that have been conversant with their Books, knows very well. 'Tis plain, they deserve not to be believed in any one thing they asserted. But 'twas not *these Lies* (though big enough) but the Halter that choaked them.

The Lord *Stafford* too, at his Tryal, and Execution, as if he had mistook the Scaffold for a Stage, personated, and acted the *Innocent man*.

But besides that notorious Lye, that he never spoke with *Dugdale* alone, &c. (of which before) he also renounced all hope of Salvation, if he, or any else, as he knew, were guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge. Yet a Letter was found, and siezed in my Lord *Astons* Study at

*Tixal*,

See the Animadversions on 5 Jesuites Speeches.

Smiths 70 Faith &c. p. 13.

*Tixal*, Dated Oct. 8. 1678, in these words, *My Lord, the Plot is discovered, and we are all undone. And I am going into Shropshire, to stifle it as much as I can; and I pray do you the same in Staffordshire. Subscribed Stafford.* This Letter was siezed by a Justice, and seen by several Gentlemen in *Staffordshire*, and sent up to one of the Clerks of the Council (as they attested before a Committee of Parliament) but how it came to be lost, is an inquiry, that concerns others more than me.

Thus did these men out-brave the world, out-face God, Hector Death, Judgment, and Hell, and jump into Eternity, with loud lies in their mouths, hoping hereby to perswade men, that the the Witnesses that had sworn against them, had perjured themselves in accusing them.

p. 27.

p. 44.

Another way of blasting the Evidence, was, a reflecting upon them, as bribed, and suborned. This was urged by *Langhorn* in his Tryal, and afterwards by *Celier*, in her *Malice Defeated*; and indeed, was the common Theme, on which most of their Pamphleteers did loudly declaim. The only ground of it was this, because *Bedloe* had Five Hundred Pound given him for the Discovery of *Godfreys* Murder; (a thing that is usually practised by Proclamation, to promise a Reward to those Malefactors, that will come in, and discover their accomplices) as also, be-  
cause

cause of his and Dr. Otes and others weekly Pensions. As if this were reasonable, that those who had enraged all their former Friends and Acquaintance by discovering their Treasons, should be starv'd for want of subsistence, and not have a competent maintenance (for at best it was no more) allowed them by Publick Authority, when merely their engaging themselves for the Publick good made them need it. But as the nature of the thing, so the present posture of affairs, renders any further answer to this trifling Objection wholly needless. However I am sure 'tis equally just, that Traitors should receive the Reward of their Treasons, and the Witnesses of their Discovery of them, and that they that have preserv'd the Publick should be maintained by it.

Another way to overthrow the belief of the Plot by reflecting on the Evidence, was this, That we have nothing to prove it, but only the bare words and bold Oaths of a few men. Their hath not been found (saith one of their Authors) *(a) any ill Letter, any Commission, any Bill of Exchange, any Money, any Arms, any Horses, or anything else suspicious.* No (saith another) *the charge of the Plot is only supported by the (b) Breath of Witnesses coin'd into Oaths.* And Fenwick at his Trial *(c) urged this, That he had a great many Letters taken from him, not one of which had any thing of Treason in them, and therefore all the Evidence a-*

*(a) Compend. pag. 85.*

*(b) New Plot. pag. 15.*

*(c) Five Jesu- its Trial. pag. 44. 45.*

G

gainst

gainst him and his Companions was nothing but *saying and swearing*.

But surely the Gentlemen that made this Objection had not (tho' they needed) very good Memories. For I pray, were not several Letters of Mr. Coleman taken, which not only two of his Servants, but he himself too, acknowledged to be his own hand writing? By them it appears how zealous he was to procure mony from the *French King* to corrupt our Members of Parliament, that by his Golden wires he might make them move that way, as would be most for the interest of *Popery* and the *French King*. And that which made him so earnestly solicit this business, was because (saith he) *Our Prevailing in these things would give the greatest (d) Blow to the Protestant Religion here, that ever it received since its Birth*. Besides, these Expressions, *We have a mighty work (e) on our hands, no less than the Conversion of three Kingdoms, and by that perhaps the utter subduing of a Pestilent Heresie, that hath domineer'd a long time over great part of this Northern World; and that there were never such hopes of success since the Death of our Q. Mary; and several others that might be instanced in, do so plainly tell us what he and other Papists would be at, that we need not a Key to uncypher, though he did one to conceal his Treasons*.

Besides these, there was the fore-mention'd Letter of my Lord *Stafford* to the Lord

(d) Colemans long Letter in his Trial, p. 54.

(e) Colemans Letter in his Trial, p. 69.

Lord *Aston* about stifling the Plot. As also *Petres's* Letter found among *Harcourt's* Papers (some time after the Witnesses had accused them for their consult on the 24th. of *April* about killing the King) by which it appears that a consult was appointed on that day, in coming to which, great caution was to be used by the Fathers, least the Design then to be managed should be suspected, which in its own Nature required

(a) *Secresie*. The Jesuits indeed at their Trial endeavoured to obscure the true meaning of those last words by their long Harangues, as some by their curious flourishes about a letter make it hardly legible. But as the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs* excellently said, *The* (a) See the Letter in the 3 Jesuites Trial, pag. 37.

*Letter speaks it self*, (b) Ibid p. 40. and did monstrously confirm Mr. Otes his Testimony. For he 4 or 5 days before tells the Council that there was a Consult, which afterwards this Letter made good. Nay further, that this Letter did confirm Mr.

Otes in (c) *ALL the great and considerable* (c) Five Jesuites Trial. p. 93. matters that he said: Again, there was another Letter found among *Harcourt's* Papers, wherein was mention of some Patents, that were sent from *Rome*, which *Whitebread* said was but *One Patent* for his being Provincial, whereas the word was *Patents* in the Plural number. These Dr. Otes said were Commissions for raising an Army, and as the Lord Chief Justice said, (d) he

interpreted them plainer than *Whitebread* did. But to satisfy as well as to silence our

Interrogatories, we have inserted the following Letters, which were found among *Harcourt's* Papers, and which were sent from *Rome* to the Provincial of the Society of Jesus in England, for his use in raising an Army, and as the Lord Chief Justice said, (d) he interpreted them plainer than *Whitebread* did. But to satisfy as well as to silence our

(e) Coleman's  
Trial. pag. 42.

Enemies, let them remember that the Tr. was told how a many Letters might be intercepted, which yet he took no care about; that (e) Mr. Boatman, Coleman's chief Servant acknowledged that his Master had a Packet of Letters from beyond Sea directed to him 2 or 3 days after he was made Prisoner, and that his Master kept a large book of Entries for his Letters and News, which he saw 2 days before Coleman's imprisonment, but knew not what was become of that book or those Letters. And lastly, the 13th. of *August* the Plot was made known to his Majesty, and it was the 28th. of *September* following before any search was made for Persons or Papers (the Plot being hardly yet believed) and *Bedingfield* his R. H's Confessor knew of the Discovery almost as soon as ever it was made, and inform'd the rest of his Brethren of it. So that the Papists had about 50 dayes time to convey away their Papers, and who can think that they would neglect so fair and so long an opportunity of doing it, unless they are Fools as well as Traitors.

Besides Mr. *Dugdale* burnt several parcels of Letters and other Papers immediately Before his flight for fear of being seized on upon the account of the Plot. Among them there was a little book, of which it being ask'd him whether that should be burnt too? No (saith he) for there is no Treason in that. Thereupon being ask'd whether there was any Treason



son in the *other Papers*, he made no other reply than this, *Do you think there was?* This was deposed upon Oath at the Lord *Stafford's Trial* by *Elizabeth Eld of Tixal*, who being demanded what Religion she was of, own'd her self a Papist, and her Sister, who doubtless, if she had been ask'd the same Question, would have return'd the same Answer. And both these (\*) Persons (\*) *Stafford Trial. p. 144.* swore also that they helped Mr. *Dugdale* to burn the *aforsaid Papers*.

All which being considered, 'Tis (as the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs* said) 40 times (a) more a wonder, that one Letter (a) *Five Jesuits Trial. pag. 44.* should be taken, than for all the rest to be undiscover'd. And indeed *Cuffel* the Jesuite might well say (as he did to Mr. *Jennison*) (b) that *Coleman* was infatuated to suffer (b) *Jennison's Inform. p. 5, 6.* his own Papers to be taken upon the Discovery of the Plot, when as he had given notice to Mr. *Harcourt*, Mr. *Ireland* and the rest of the Jesuits to burn or secure theirs. And no doubt the Papists were as much disturbed at the seizing of these *Letters* written by their own hands, as *Belshazzar* of old at those that were written by the fingers of God, tho' on a quite contrary account, because the Treason contain'd in them was so plain that we need not a Prophet to be their Interpreter, or a Revelation from heaven to shew us the meaning of them.

Thus we have seen the attempts of the Papists to blast the Kings Witneſſes in General. We ſhall now examine their deſigns againſt each of them in particular.

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## C H A P. XI.

*The Papists endeavour to blast Dr. Ottes. Sir Dennis Ashburnham brought to Accuſe him of Perjury. The St. Omer Boys. The Objections at Wake-mans Trial. Knox, Lane, and Osborn's Conſpiracy. And N. T's. late doughty Objection againſt the Doctor.*

**W**E will begin ( where they did ) with their deſigns to blaſt Dr. Ottes. They hate him as bad, as the Adulterer doth the Morning light, and much upon the ſame account, becauſe he was the firſt diſcoverer of their wicked deſigns. And therefore they have had ſo many Irons in the fire, if poſſible, to put a brand of infamy upon him. *Ireland* at his Trial calls  
one

(c) one Sir Dennis Ashburnham to prove him (c) *Ireland's*  
 guilty of Perjury. The business was this, Trial. pag. 66.  
 Dr. Otes some years ago at *Hastings*, swearing  
 the Peace against a certain man, did at  
 the taking of his Oath say, that there were  
 some Witnesses that would Evidence such  
 a point of fact, who when they came, would  
 not testify so much. But for this there  
 was no Record but only a Certificate pro-  
 duced, neither was there any prosecution  
 or conviction upon it. And if it had been  
 all as true as they would have had it, yet  
 how could this be corrupt or wilful Perju-  
 ry? In fine, saith Sir Dennis *I have known*  
*Mr. Otes from his youth, and tho' perhaps*  
*upon that had this Discovery come only upon*  
*his Testimony, I might have had some Little*  
*doubt of it yet it is so corroborated with other*  
*circumstances that have convinced and satis-*  
*fied me, and I do think truly nothing can be*  
*be said against Mr. Otes to take off his cre-*  
*dibility.* Thus was the Doctor, justified  
 rather than discredited, and this Testimo-  
 ny offer'd against him proved nothing but  
 the vanity and folly of those that brought  
 it.

But this was but a light Skirmish ; now  
 follows the main Battle. A whole Regi-  
 ment of *St. Omers* Boys (16 in number)  
 are drawn up to encounter the Doctor. He  
 had sworn he was here at the consult in  
*London* held the 24th. of *April*, Anno 1678.  
 for killing the King, and attended on their  
 private Clubs for some time after, into

which they had divided themselves. Now these Lads were provided to prove that he was at *S. Omers* all *April*, and *May* till the latter end of *June* and so could not be at the Consult at *London*. But one of these had

(a) See Five  
Jesuites Trial.  
pag. 53.

not very well con'd his Lesson, but (a) saith, *He was sure Dr. Otes came away from St. Omer's in July*, whereas the rest of his Fellows said it was in *June*, and being told, that he contradicted them, he cryed, *He was sure he was there till after the Consult at London*, and if he could prove he was not here in *May* it was sufficient, which gave great light what point of time these Youths were appointed to speak to. And by and by he contradicted himself too as well as them for saith the same

(b) Ibid p. 54.

Person a little after, *I cannot remember (b) the time when Otes came away from St. Omers*. But besides this, the Dr. brought seven substantial Witnesses who swore that he was in *London* in *April* and *May* 1678, the time which they affirm'd him to have been constantly at *St. Omers*. One of which was a Minister, another Sir *Richard Barker*, another a School-master at *Islington* with whom he dined, and another, one *Clay*, who own'd himself a Papist (and is supposed to be a Priest) said he met him in *April*, and afterwards in *May* 78 at Mr. *Howards* at *Arundel* house. And since that Mr. *Jennison* hath deposed upon Oath that about the latter end of *April* or the Beginning of *May* 1678, *Otes* came into *Ireland*

*Ireland's Chamber here in London and discours'd privately with Ireland and was much recommended to Mr. Jennison by his Brother Ralph the Jesuite.* *See Jennison Inform. pag. 5.*

By all which it appears, that those *St. Omers Boys*, like the *Sybils* of old, were but so many Trunks through which the Devil the Father of Lies spoke. And the cheat was so plain, that no man of sense could take what they said for Oracles.

We must now pass to the Objections made against the Dr at *Sir George Wakemans Trial*. And the first we shall take notice of (and which indeed was hugg'd and made very much of) was this, That the Dr. did not charge *Sir George* so fully before the King and Council; but rather denied that he knew any thing against him, but that he had seen a Letter from *Whitebread* to *Fenwick*, wherein it was written that *Sir George* was to Poison the King and to have 15000 Pounds for it, whereof 5000 pounds had been paid by *Coleman*, and that *Mr. Otes* being call'd in again and ask'd whither he knew any more against him, did lift up his hands and say, *God forbid that I should say (a) any thing against Sir George Wakeman, for I know nothing more against him.* *(a) Wakemans Trial. pag. 56.* This was attested by *Sir Philip Lloyd*, as also that *Sir George* did then carry himself as if he were not concern'd at the Accusation. But now at *Sir Georges* his Trial Dr. *Otes* charged him with a Treasonable Letter written to *Ash-*  
by

by, wherein he said the Queen would assist him to Poison the King. As also that in his presence Sir George had refused 10000 pound, as too little a sum for so great a work, and that afterwards he had heard that 5000 pounds more were offered and accepted by him, that he had seen an entry thereof in the Jesuits Entry-book of *Harcourts* writing, and under that a Receipt of 5000 pounds, in part of this 15000 subscribed *George Wakeman*. But this objection receiv'd a full Answer. For Dr. *Otes* did deny upon his Oath that he to his Remembrance spake such words as Sir *Philip* saith he did. As also that he was so weak and weary with watching and continual hurrying up and down for two whole Nights together without intermission in searching for Priests, &c. that he was not able to give a good Answer. This Sir *Tho. Doleman* (a) confirm'd upon Oath, and said, That he was in great disorder, and in as weak and feeble a condition as ever he saw any man in his life. And that when Sir George was called in before the King and Council, the whole Council was amazed at the manner of his Answer. For (saith he) he did not, in my opinion or in the opinion of several others, deny what he was accused of so positively, as one that was Innocent could.

Another Objection rais'd against Dr. *Otes*, was this, That in the Summer, 78,

(b) *wakemans* he came a begging (b) to Mr. *Pickering* for Trial. pag. 73. *Charity*, and *Pickering* commanded the Door

to be shut upon him, and that he should never be suffered to come in again. Hence it was observed ( by more than one ) how unlikely it was they should suffer him to be in such want, and use him in that manner in the very heat of the Plot, when he could gain such advantages by discovering them. And indeed this was not the first time they have reflected on the Dr. as a poor & generally inconsiderable Person, not at all valued or regarded by them. But will now much truth let the Reader judge. & even Whitebread himself said at his trial, *We maintain'd him at St. Omers ( long, (b) pag. 43. as well as the best man in the house. which* sure is an argument they had a very good Opinion of his Ability and Fidelity. And Mr. Jennison hath deposed upon Oath that *Otes* came into *Ireland's* Chamber while he was there, and had some private discourse with *Ireland*. And that his Brother *Tho. Jennison* the Jesuite, recommended *Otes* to him (c) *Jennifons Inform. pag. 5.* as a man well worthy his acquaintance, and that he was engaged in the DESIGN. And that they were sure enough of him, they that were reconciled (i. e. of Protestant were'turned Papists) were the more Zealous and Trusty. As also that he might send a Letter with a Bill of 20 pounds to *Ireland* (which he ow'd him) and enclose them in another Letter to Mr. *Otes*, and so his Letter and Monies would come safe *Ibid. pag. 8.* that way to Mr. *Ireland*.

And

And as for this story of Dr. *Otes* begging at *Pickerings* Door, there was none to swear it, but one *Nell Rigby*, who was the only she Servant to several of the *Benedictine* Monks in the *Savoy*. A *Catholic* it seems she was and perhaps in more senses than one.

(a) *wakemans*  
Trial. p. 73.

But if this Story had been true, why was it not offered before at the Trial of *Pickering* (one of her Masters) who doubtless would not have omitted such a material thing as this, if there had been any thing of *Top* in it? Besides 'tis plain that this trusty *Well* had at least a *Hackney* Conscience. For she affirm'd at the same time that *Bedloe* (a) as well as Mr. *Otes*, was at the taking of *Pickering* and talk'd with her. Whereas this must needs be a Notorious Lie; for *Pickering* was seiz'd on *Michaelmas* Eve, and all the world knows that *Bedloe* was then wholly at the *Jesuits* Devotion and came not in to make any discovery till after Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey's* Murder, and that Murder was not committed till the 12th. of *October* following and Mr. *Bedlow's* discovery of it, and other passages of the Plot not till the beginning of the following *November*. But this I must needs say she was not the first seeming Woman that hath mis-reckoned, and been out in point of time.

But tho' the Papists took occasion from hence, and the unexpected acquittal of Sir *George Wakeman* and the rest tryed with him,



him, to scandalize the Evidence, and decry both them and the Plot, and insult and grow high, as VVitches use to Ride in the Air astride a broom-staff for want of a better horse, yet every discerning eye could easily look through this Tiffany Vail. Others besides *Jury men* will pass their *Verdict*. And indeed his Majesty's many Proclamations, the Votes of three successive Parliaments, and the Condemnation of so many Plotters before, upon the clear Testimony of Dr. *Otes*, and Mr. *Bedloe*, so stuck in the minds of the generality of sober *Protestants*, that they rather reflected on the credit of others than that of the VVitnessees.

The *Papists* therefore resolve to do their business effectually by accusing Dr. *Otes* and Mr. *Bedloe* of a malicious contrivance against the Earl of *Danby*, and besides by charging Dr. *Otes* with an attempt of *Sodomy*.

To this purpose *Will Osborn* and *John Lane*, formerly Servants to Dr. *Otes* were suborn'd and managed by *Tho. Knox*, servant to the Lord *Dunblain* the Earl of *Danby*'s Son. *Knox* was resolv'd to secure himself, and therefore would be thought to be haled by meer importunity into this design. For which purpose he dictates four several Letters from them to himself (for *Knox* was the wizzard, and they two were but a couple of Imps that suckt all from him) which Letters were to be writ-

ten

ten out by them and with great formality sent to his worthy self, wherein they pretend great trouble of Conscience for being privy to certain ill Designs, the Doctor and Mr. *Bedloe* had against the Earl of *Danby*.

*See the Account  
of this at large  
publish'd by the  
Appointment of  
Dr. Otes.*

This being done after several consults with them, *Knox*, draws up a cunning Information setting forth how he came by this Intelligence and how earnestly they prest him to assist them in making their Discovery. Another Information was drawn in the names of *Osborn* and *Lane*, in which they accuse Dr. *Otes* of several horrid expressions which he should use against his Majesty, and other Persons of Quality, thereby to render him odious at Court, and of several beastly and unnatural actions thereby to render him odious in City and Country too. They Coin'd a third Information also subscribed by *Osborn*, wherein he attested a supposed discourse between *Otes* and *Bedloe* contriving to destroy the Earl of *Danby*. That *Bedloe* should say, *he would swear that the Earl offered him Money to go beyond Sea, and so leave the discovery of the Plot in the lurch, and Otes should approve it, saying, you could never have thought of a more compleat and dexterous way.* They forged yet a 4th Information subscribed by *Lane*, and a fifth by *Osborn*, that *Otes* and *Bedloe* wheedled them to know whether the L. Treasurers servants had been tam-

tampering with them to reveal to them what they designed against him; and if they should do it, they perswaded them to carry on the Intrigue, wherein the said Dr. Otes and Mr. Bedloe would instruct them so, that they might cheat him of his Life, and the Informants bubble him of his Money too. There was yet a sixth Information to bring up the Rear wherein Lane charges Otes, that having sent all the rest of his Servants to Chappel did make an Attempt of Sodomy upon him, which he had certainly finisht but was frightened just in the very nick of time by an old woman, that made a great noise by sweeping the next Room. But as for him poor fellow he dared not so much as to quatch, for fear Otes should in revenge have delivered him to the Sentinel; but like a School-boy was fain silently and obediently to deliver up his naked Posteriors to the Mercy of his Master. This was so promising a Plot that upon Confidence (a) of its Success (as (a) Ibid. p. 18. the Conspirators tell us) the Earl of Danby who had some time absconded, surrendered himself up to the Usher of the Black Rod.

But Dr. Otes and Mr. Bedloe having at last some notice of this cursed design against them, quickly seiz'd all these three Fellows tho' they skulked up and down, and frisked from one Lodging to another, as a hunted squirrel from bough to bough.

At

(a) v. p. 16, 17.

At last *Lane* voluntarily set forth upon his (a) Oath how *Knox* had put him and *Osbourne* on this design, dictated the Letters and Informations to them, paid Retconings, discharged their Lodgings, and fed them not only with *Victuals*, but with *Hopes* too of a mighty reward from the Treasurer, and that the rest of the Lords in the Tower would not forget them. Besides their treats he had drop'd a Guinny and some other Monies which they were to pick up because they should not be able to say if question'd that he had given them any Money. He also confess'd that *Knox* had sworn them to secrecy, and threatned if either of them made a Discovery, they should certainly be kill'd.

(b) p. 19, 20.

Quickly after (b) *Osbourne* too did upon Oath deny all the 'slanders' which he had rais'd upon Dr. *Ores* and Mr. *Bedloe*, both as to the horrid expressions about his Majesty, the Conspiracy against the Treasurer, &c. and justified the Doctors sober, pious Life, and his good Counsels and Examples that he gave his Servants, &c.

And now one would have thought this Devil had been laid beyond any possibility of being rais'd again. Who could have imagin'd these fellows, after so full a Confession upon Oath of their Villanies, should endeavour to new Vamp the same Plot? But the Papists being mad to see such an hopeful Project should miscarry, like losing Gamesters they resolve to venture once

once more and to play the same Game again. After this therefore Mr. *Dangerfield* who was (c) at this time a busie Agent for the Catholick affairs was appointed by the Lord *Castlemain*, the Lady *Powis*, and Dame *Cellier*, &c. to keep up their Courage, to supply their wants, and procure their Liberty. For as yet the Mice were in the Trap. At length he gets out *Lane* upon Bail, who by order of the Lords in the *Tower* was harbour'd at *Powis* house by the name of *Johnson*, whither quickly after *Knox* too was brought being bail'd by *Nevil*. And while they were here they contrived how to give a fresh assault upon Dr. *Otes*, which that they might the more successfully do, the foremention'd Informations were transmitted by *Knox* to the Lords in the *Tower*, from them to *Nevil*, and from him to the Lord *Castlemain*, to peruse, to alter, and correct, that the Errors of the first concoction might be sure to be mended in the second. This old suit being now new brusht up and trim'd by these Journey-men Butchers, and every hole as they thought curiously drawn up; *Lane* was perswaded to prefer an (a) Indictment against Dr. *Otes* for an attempt to commit upon him the horrible and abominable Sin of Sodomy. Which being brought to the Grand-Jury, the incoherence and slightness of his Evidence made them return it *Ignoramus*.

(c) *Dangerfield's Narrative*, p. 14, 15.

(a) V. The Account published by Dr. Otes's Appointment, pag. 23, 24. &c.

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Hereupon Dr. Otes to vindicate his own credit, and punish their wickedness, indites *Knox* and *Lane* (for *Osborn* had withdrawn himself) of a Conspiracy and Misdemeanour, upon which they were tried, Nov. 25. 1679. and the whole intreigue as here related, being proved plainly against them, the Jury without any delay found them guilty. Whereupon they were immediately secured, and the next Term received Sentence. *Knox* was condemned to pay a Fine of 200 Marks, suffer a years Imprisonment, and find sureties for his good behaviour for three years. *Lane* a fine of 100 Marks, one years Imprisonment and to stand one hour in the Pillory, where the enraged multitude threw almost as much dirt upon him, as he thought to have cast on the Doctor.

Thus we have seen how the Papists have been baffled in their great attempts to vilifie Dr. Otes and disparage his Testimony! Let us now view the smaller games they play, as idle Boys that have lost their money, use to do for pins and points. And of all the little Animals about the Town, there's none spends his *Goose-shot* so liberally at the Doctor as *N. T.* who in his Intelligence Numb. 57. Tuesday Sept. 20. 81. hath this doughty Objection against him, that in *Castlemain's Trial*, fol. 51. he should say, *I have a charge of high Treason against that man (Hutchinson) for seducing me from my Religion. I will swear he*  
turned

turned me to the Church of Rome, and I desire it may be recorded. But in Stafford's Trial, fol. 123, saith the Doctor, I did only pretend to be a Papist, I was not really one, I declare it. This he would have to be a contradiction and consequently perjury. But the Answer to this is easie. For it was *Hutchinson* only, that said he turned the Doctor to the Church of Rome, which the Doctor desired might be recorded to remain an Evidence against him, and not that the Doctor desired his own words to be recorded, which would have been absurd. And that that Trial is mis-printed in this and many other particulars will appear by the Notes of that Tryal taken by Mr. B. and the Testimony of many others present. Indeed this Intelligencer is so good at coining and uttering false Stories; that 'tis no slander to call him the *Father of Lies*. I am sure the Committee of the Commons had reason enough to give that account of him which they did to the House; that he publisht (a) a *Weekly Libel*, and was known to be *Papishly affected*.

(a) See the Report of the Committee, appointed to examine the proceedings of the Judges.

## C H A P. XII.

*The Papists endeavours to blast  
Mr. Prance.*

THE Discovery of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey's* Murder had cast such an odium on the Papists, and given such an unanswerable confirmation of their Plot, that they saw they must take away Mr. *Prance's* Credit, or else for ever lose their own. They pretended therefore that when he was in *Newgate*, they extorted from him that Confession he made, by horrible Rackings, and Torturing of him. This was industriously (b) reported about the Town, and at last was printed with considerable Additions and enlargements, by Dame *Cellier*; who tells us, that she and 5 other (c) women, 3 of which were Protestants, heard the Terrible groans of Mr. *Prance*, while he was upon the Rack for 2 or three hours together from *Newgate* to the end of the *Old Bailey*. Nay, that at the noise of his cries several Passengers stopt under the Gate and Listned, &c. But that this is a much louder Lye, than his pretended Groans, will appear, because

1. 'Tis well known (and *Cellier's* Libel

(b) *Prance's*  
*Narrat.* p. 25.

(c) *Cellier's*  
*Malice defeated*,  
pag. 3.

pag:



pag. 18. confesses, the King himself told her so) that the Law of *England* will not suffer any Person to be Tortur'd.

2. Not one of those five Women which heard these Groans, as she pretends, were produced by her in Court, when she was tried for this and her other Impudent Lies.

3. Not one Passenger was ever known that would affirm it. And surely if his Groans had been perfectly heard to the end of the *Old Baily*, for two or three hours together as she affirms, what a fright would it have put all the Neighbourhood into? and how many hundreds, nay, thousands in so publick a passage must needs have been gathered together to enquire into the cause of such doleful outcries.

Lastly, *Prance* himself hath utterly denied it on Oath, and in Print, that he felt any other Racks and Tortures; but those of a *Guilty Conscience*, for being concern'd in that Inhumane Murder. See *Prance's Answer to Cel-lier.*

Well, but the Papists have another Objection against Mr. *Prance*, worth two of this; viz. That while he was in Prison, he retracted his Confession, and said before the King and Council. *That he himself was Innocent, and so were all they (Papists) whom he had accused.*

But to this, Mr. *Prance* hath given a full Answer sufficient to satisfy any impar-

(a) *See* Prance's  
Narrative, pag.  
23, 24.

tial Person (d). For,  
1. What he had before declared concerning this Murder, was solemnly upon Oath. This denial was suddenly done under consternation and fear, and not upon Oath.

2. He was at that time under certain danger of his Life, if he persisted in that Confession; for as yet he had no *Pardon* granted nor any certainty of getting one.

3. If he should have Pardon, yet he consider'd his life would still be in danger from the Revengeful and bloody Priests, and Jesuites.

4. However by this Discovery, he should lose his *Livelihood*, and so he and his Family be undone. For his Trade and Subsistence wholly depended on her Majesties Custom (which was certain and considerable) and that of other *Roman Catholics*.

5. He retained still a certain respect to *Popish* Religion, in which he had been so long educated; and therefore he did then conceive he might *Lawfully say he was innocent, and so were they*, which in *Popish* construction is not to deny that they kill'd Sir Edmund; for that, according to their Divinity, and what the said Priests had solemnly declared, was *no Sin*, and therefore they might all in their Catholick sense still be Innocent. Yet this (he tells us) he somewhat doubted, because he had never been at Confession, nor receiv'd Absolution,

tion since the fact committed, which all the rest had done, and so might peremptorily persist (as they did) in averring themselves to be Innocent.

6. He was no sooner return'd from the King and Council to *Newgate*, (which coming in a Coach, 'tis certain was not half an hour) but he most earnestly requested Captain *Richardson*, for God's sake to go back, and assure the King and that Honourable Board, that the first Confessions, which he had made on Oath was true in all Circumstances, and that whatever he had said before them that Morning to the contrary, was utterly false. This the Captain hath declared upon Oath.

7. Mr. *Prance* falling dangerously ill a little after, when he had no hopes of Life, he asserted to diverse his first confession to be true in all points. And as soon as he had recover'd his health, he repeated the same with all steadfastness before the King, (and since several times upon his Oath) and so well satisfied his Majesty, that he granted him a *Pardon*: but the Priests and Jesuits to be sure will never give him *theirs*. For tho' in the *Roman Church* to confess Murder to a *Priest* be a necessary Duty, yet to do so to a *Magistrate* is a Mortal Sin.

## C H A P. XIII.

*The Papiſt's Endeavours to blaſt Mr. Dugdale. Sambidg and Parſon Philips's Evidence againſt him. Simeon Wright engaged againſt him. Murrel the Barber. Thomas Lan-der.*

I N the foregoing Chapter we have ſeen how the Papiſts have cried as loudly againſt Mr. Prance for diſcovering the Murder of Sir Edmund, as his blond did againſt them for committing it. We ſhall now inquire into their Carriage towards Mr. Dugdale upon the ſame account. This Gentleman among other things had depoſed (a) that he had ſeen a Letter written with Father Harcourts own hands to Father Evers in Staffordſhire declaring the Murder of Sir Edmond-Bury Godfrey, and dated the very Night in which it was done, being the 12 of October 1678. and that upon this Intelligence he had declar'd at one Elds an Alehouſe-Keeper in Tixal, the Munday following, viz. Octob. 14. that a Juſtice of the Peace who lived at Weſtmin-ſter

(a) 5 Jeſuites Trial, pag. 26.

ster, was murder'd in London. Whereas we at London knew not what was become of him till the *Thursday* following, being the 17th. of *October*. This was so plain a proof that the Papists were the Authors of that detestable wickedness, that they saw there was an absolute necessity of baffling it. To this purpose the Lord *Stafford* at his Trial, bore up very confidently against Mr. *Dugdale*, not doubting to overthrow his Credit in reference to all that he had testified, by proving him perjur'd in this particular. And the witnesses he so much relied upon for this service, were Mr. *Philips* the Parson of *Tixal*, and one Mr. *Sambidg*, a Kinsman of the Lord *Aston's*, who being reported to have been present when Mr. *Dugdale* communicated the aforesaid Intelligence, declared in Court, there was no such thing (a) spoken or related in their hearing.

(a) *Staffords*  
Trial, p. 86, 94.

But in opposition to these, two Persons, viz. one Mr. *James Ansel* of *Haywood* in *Staffordshire*, and Mr. *William Hanson* of *Wilnial* in the same County, testified upon Oath that Mr. *Dugdale* did publish the news of the said Murder in their hearing, at *Elds* the Ale-house-Keeper at *Tixal*, on *Munday Morning*, and that *Sambidg* and (b) *Philips* were by.

(b) *Staffords*  
Trial, p. 135.

Nay, *Edward Birch* Esq; and *John Turton*, Esq; deposed (c) upon Oath, that the aforesaid Murder was commonly discours'd of about *Tixal* before it was known here

(c) *Ibid.* p. 136  
137.

here in *London* that *Sir Edmond-Bury Godfrey* was kill'd.

And as for *Mr. Sambidg* his deafness ( which appeared in Court to be very great ) might perhaps excuse him in saying *he heard no such thing*.

But however he had so far arrived to the knowledg of it, some time that day, that in the Afternoon he acquainted *Charles (d)* *Chetwyn Esq;* with it, as the said *Charles Chetwyn* ( who, as the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs* tells (e) us, is a Gentleman of one of the best Families of his Country and of honest Reputation ) had sworn at the Trial of the 5 Jesuits.

Besides *Sambidg* said at *Staffords Trial*, that *Dugdale* was the (f) *wickedest man that ever lived, and that a hundred and a hundred people would say as much*. But *Mr. Philips* contradicts him, and saith, that *Dugdale* was in (g) *good Repute with some and indifferent with others*. And that, I am

sure, is a very good Testimony of him, if we consider the Person from whom it came. For, as for this same Parson *Philips*, tho' he thought to recommend his Testimony by pretending himself a Minister of the Church of *England*, there is an Information given upon oath before Justice *Warcup*, that he (a) declared his readiness to renounce the Protestant Religion and forsake the communion of the Church of *England*, provided a competent Annual provision might be settled upon him for the maintenance

(d) 5 Jesuites  
Trial, p. 27.

(e) pag. 92.

(f) pag. 94.

(g) pag. 86.

(a) *Sinich's no  
Faith or Credit.*  
pag. 15.

ance of himself, his wife, and Children. And in order hereunto he employed a friend to treat with my Lord *Ashton* about it, who, being very fond of a Profelyte of such a Character, undertook to charge himself with the care of him and his Family ; But being under the influence of Father *Evers* advised him to continue his Station for a season where he was ; for by pretending himself a Minister of the Church of *England*, he would be better qualified and more capacitated to promote the *Romish* Interest, than if he should immediately pull off his Mask, and own himself openly a Papal Convert.

By this, the Reputation of this Parson, and his Evidence are sufficiently blasted. For who would give any credit to such a one that is willing to abjure his Religion on such base Motives, and yet proceeds upon as ill inducements to dissemble the Profession of it. He that will thus *Lie* to his *God*, may well be presumed to do so against his *Neighbour* too.

Hence we see 'tis no impossible thing for some, to pretend themselves *Ministers of the Church of England*, who yet are really *Priests* of that of *Rome* ; at least hearty well-willers to it. And indeed if we may judge by their Discourses, Preachings, Actions, &c. there are not a few among them that would willingly hold the *Stirrup* while his Holiness mounts into the Saddle ; and believe it, they know better than that  
poor

poor ignorant Emperour, how to do it on the *Right side*.

But whatever the Parson and Mr. *Sam-bidg* may, yet we must not dwell on *Elds Ale-house* all day long, And therefore leaving them there to refresh their *Spirits* (and we wish they would their *memories* too) we shall pass on and give the Reader an account of some other designs against Mr. *Dugdale*.

We have seen before, how Mr. *Plessington* (who was the Lord *Bellasis's* Steward) would have hired one *Simeon Wright* to Murder him for 700 pounds; but when he could not compass that, he assured him he should have the same sum (a) if he could but blast and overthrow his Evidence. This *Wright* was a witness for *Dugdale* in *Price's Trial*, whereupon they made him promise to tack about, and swear at that Trial, that *Dugdale* proffered him Monies, maintenance and protection as the King's Evidence (b) if he would swear against Sir *James Symons*, Mr. *Gerard* and others; but he upon a serious Consideration waved it. However *Plessington* resolves to try him once more, and would fain perswade him to confess he had forsworn himself in what he had witnessed at *Price's Trial* in *Dugdale's* behalf, and say that *Dugdale* threatned him if he own'd a word of those promises he had made to him, that he would bring two to swear Treason against him, and have him hanged, or at least such Crimes as should

(a) See  
*Wright's In-*  
*form.* p. 4, 5.

(b) Ibid. p. 9.



should cause him to be Pillory'd. And that he might not be afraid, by this his Confession, of suffering those Punishments which the Law hath provided for such a crime as Perjury, *Plessington* promises to procure him a pardon.

Mr. *Wright* upon this told several in and about *London*, that *Dugdale* was a *Rogue*, and had made him forswear himself. And in a few days he was confirm'd to the *Po-pish* interest by this Accident. He was upon suspicion apprehended for a Priest, and was falsely told by them that Mr. *Dugdale* was the cause of it, and that he design'd him a mischief and proffer'd 10 Pounds to take him. Hereupon one Mr. *Drayton*, and one *Longner* (reputed to be the Lord *Stafford's* Solicitor) prevail'd with him to write a Paper which they dictated to him to him to this purpose, *That Dugdale offered him money, &c. if he would swear for him against Sir James Simons, &c.* This Paper he subscribed and deliver'd to them, which afterwards the (a) Id. p. 14. Earl of *Stafford* produced at his Trial (a) *Stafford's Trial*, to overthrow, Mr. *Dugdale's* Credit. A- pag. 158. nother Paper of the same nature, they had perswaded him to subscribe, but it seems thought not fit to produce it.

But besides him, one *Murrel* a Barber (b) in *Rugby* in *Staffordshire*, would have (b) *V. Smith's No Faith or Credit*, pag. 11. had one *Joseph Salt* to have gone with him to *London*, and if he would but testifie 3 or 4 words, which *Murrel* would direct him

him to swear against Mr. *Dugdale*, he should live better than ever he did in his Life, and should never want. This Worshipful *Barber* thought 'twas as easie for him to *take off* a mans Evidence as 'twas to *whip off* his Beard.

(c) See Land-  
ers Informa-  
tions.

Lastly, One *Thomas* (c) *Lander* of *Shutborough* in *Staffordshire* deposes upon Oath that the Lord *Astons* Steward solicited him to become a Witness against Mr. *Dugdale* any way to invalidate or take off his Evidence, and subpcena'd him to come up to *London* to that purpose, and the Lord *Astons* Son, and another of his Servants having got him into a private Room, told him, *If he would swear such things as they should dictate to him, he should not want for money or horse, as might become a man of better quality than himself.* They endeavour'd to perswade him likewise to swear that *Dugdale* was a cheating Rogue, and had cheated him and many more in the Country while he was the Lord *Astons* Steward.

Thus have we, like *Jonathan's* Lad, gathered up *some* (for we pretend not to all) of those Arrows which the Papists have shot against the Witnesses, with a design to wound their Credit and Reputation; and have seen, that tho' they aim'd to have stuck them in their Breasts and their very hearts, yet Divine Providence hath so order'd it that they have flown quite

quite over their heads, or else have innocently lighted on the ground before their Feet.

And now we have dispatcht the 4th. way the Papists have taken to stifle their Present Plot, *viz.* by endeavours to blast the Kings Evidence. We now proceed to

## C H A P. XIV.

*The Fifth and last way of stifling the present Popish Plot, by forging several Sham-Plots against the Protestants.*

OF all those Arts and Stratagems which the Papists have used to cover and carry on their cursed Designs there's none hath pleased them more than this, *viz.* to turn the Plot on the Protestants, which they have laboured to do as much as ever any Mariners have done to get the Advantage of the Wind that so the smoak of their Powder might be blown in their Enemies faces. We have shewn already in the beginning of this Discourse that it was the opinion of the Fathers (a) at Paris, and St. Omars, as soon as the King was

(a) Dugdale's  
Testimony at  
the 5. Jesuits  
Trial.

(b) Dugdale's  
Inform. p. 5.

was murder'd, to lay it upon the Presbyterians, and then they thought they should easily have brought the Episcopal men into their Company to revenge themselves upon them. This was highly commended as excellent advice by (b) *Beddingfield, Ireland*, the Lords *Arundel, Bellasis, Stafford* and the rest of the Conspirators. For had this but taken effect their work had been above half done; in as much as under the notion of Presbyterians, they comprehended not only all the Protestant Dissenters, but even the sober persons of the Church of *England* too.

And indeed I must confess, this part of their Plot was as subtilly laid as any. For experience hath shewed us, that there are a sort of men among us that have given a sufficient Testimony of their willingness to be admitted into the bosom of the *Roman* Church, by their readiness to believe by an *implicit Faith* any thing against the Dissenters, provided it were but bad enough. But especially some of our Clergymen have betrayed their good inclinations this way. For notwithstanding his Majesties several Proclamations, the several Votes of Parliament, the Prayers which the Bishops have made for them, and they accordingly have read upon the Fasts appointed in Relation to the *Popish* Plot, yet how *gingerly* would they speak of it, and how much Infidels and unbelievers were they in this matter. Tho' truly I cannot understand

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stand how they could do so, and not contradict their own Hypothesis of a Publick Conscience, and a Publick Faith, of which some of them have so confidently written of late. For tho' they laugh at the Good Wives of old for pawning their *Thimbles and Bodkins* upon the *Publick Faith*, yet they talk as if they had resign'd up their own Judgments and Understandings to the *same Idol*. But for a Presbyterian Plot, ay, That was as *open* as the *day*, and they did more heartily believe and *subscribe* to the Truth of it, than to the 39 *Articles* themselves. And upon every idle whisper, especially during the intervals of Parliament, this hath been the common Subject of their Discourses in the Pulpit. Indeed there's nothing they have so much desired, as to *Baptize* the Popish Plot a Protestant one, and that it might be done exactly according to the *Canon* in the room of its own *Natural Parent*, they have substituted the Presbyterians as *Godfather* to *answer* for the *Roman Brat*. And above all the *young fry* of Clergy-men, have grown as skittish as a wild *Asses Colt*, and snuffing up the imaginary Phanatick Plot, as he doth the Wind, they have run up and down *braying* out nothing but 41 and 48.

He that hath either heard or convers'd with this sort of men must needs acknowledge what I have said to be true. I shall therefore give the *Reader* but one instance

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and

and that shall be the famous Mr. *Richard Thompson* of *Bristol*. And what I say of him shall be from good Authority, from the Report of the Committee of *Commons* in *Parliament*, appointed to consider his Petition, and examine complaints against him. In a Publick Sermon among others he had these Expressions, *That the Presbyterians were such Persons as the very Devil blush't at 'um; and that they were worse and far more intolerable than either Priests or Jesuites, and that a Presbyterian Brother qua talis was as great a Traitour as any Priest or Jesuite whatsoever, and that the Presbyterians did seem to outvie Mariana, and that Calvin was the first that preach'd the King-killing Doctrine.*

See the Report  
of the Committee  
concerning  
him.

Upon other occasions, he said, *He had been often at Mass, that he was like to be brought over to Popery; And, And if he were as well satisfied of other things, as he was of Justification, Auricular Confession, Penance, Extreme Unction, and Chrism in Baptism, he would not so long have separated from the Roman, which, he said, was the true Catholick Church.* Besides, he said in a Sermon, Preached *Jan. 30, 1679.* *That there was a great talk of a Plot, but (saith he) there is nothing in it but a Presbyterian Plot; and at another time said, Bedloe was not to be believ'd, &c.* All this and much more was attested by several Witnesses of great Credit, and many more which

( III )

were ready to have done the same. Upon which the whole House of Commons past this Vote *Nemine Contradicente* ; That Richard Thompson Clerk, had publickly defamed his Majesty, preached Sedition, vilified the Reformation, promoted Popery by asserting Popish Principles, decrying the Popish Plot, and turning the same upon the Protestants, &c. and that he is a Scandal and reproach to his Function. VVhereupon they resolv'd to have impeach'd him and appointed a Committee to that purpose.

But this was not the only person ; but there were, and are hundreds of others of the same Coat, that are much of the same stamp. And 'tis sufficiently known that in their Pulpits, at their Visitations, and in their ordinary converse this was almost the general Cry that they had rather submit to *POPERT* then Presbytery ; and he that dared to assert the contrary, was presently reproach'd by them as a damn'd Fanatick, tho' never so regular and Orthodox a Conformist. And these Ecclesiastical *Huffs* would be sure to appropriate to themselves the Title of the *True Genuine Sons*, tho' indeed they be no better than the *By-blows*, of the Church of *England*.

Thus we have seen that it was the design of the Papists to cast their own Plot on the Dissenting Protestants, and how easie some

men were to believe and report it, nay and almost to vouch the truth of it. Let us now consider the several Methods they have used to make it appear so to be.

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## C H A P. XV.

*Claypool's Confinement. Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey's Murder to be imputed to the Presbyterians. The Attempt to Suborn Alderman Brooks and Captain Bury. Bloud's Treachery.*

A Little before the first discovery of the *Popish Plot*, the Papists charged one Mr. *Claypool* with a black Conspiracy, and accused him of high Crimes in general against the Government, and caused him thereupon to be clapt up in the *Tower*.

'Tis true this innocent Gentleman had for many years past withdrawn himself from all intrigues of State, being wholly devoted to his private Studies, where he was far enough from having a thought of promoting any *Common-wealth*, except it were



were that of *Learning*. But it seems he had formerly Married one of the Daughters of *Cromwel* the *quondam* Protector. Upon this account they thought him a fit person to fix this groundless Accusation upon, not questioning but that how false soever it were, yet the prejudice of this Alliance would make it look as tho' it were true; and men would be ready to believe that he had *espoused* the *Designs*, as well as the *Daughter* of *Oliver*. And no doubt but the Papists had list'd a *Regiment* of Witnesses, and entred them into *Present* pay; and were exercising and training them up, who were to have sworn home enough against him, according to the *direction* of their *Superiours*, had not the unexpected discovery of their own real Plot forced them to be upon the Defensive part only. Whereupon, after a long *Durance*, no crime in particular being charged upon him, he obtained his Liberty and hath since heard no more of the matter.

But this honest Gentleman being discharged from his imprisonment, and the *Papish* Plot being discover'd and confirm'd by both the living and the dead too I mean Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfry's* Death, and several fresh Evidence that came in, the *Papists* resolv'd still to follow this as the best course they could take to secure themselves from a just prosecution, to amuse the Nation with loud cries of a Fanatick Plot. In

(a) Prance's  
Answer to Cel-  
lier. pag. 2.

(b) Danger-  
field's Narrat-  
pag. 16, 17.

(c) Id. Ib.

order hereunto, they spread abroad a (a) Report that the *Presbyterians* had murder-  
ed Sir *Edmund*, and that the Earl of *Dan-*  
*by* took part with them to ruine the *Roman*  
*Catholicks*. This Mr. *Dangerfield* by the  
direction (b) of the Lords in the *Tower*  
made the Common Theme of his publick  
Discourses at several of the most noted  
Coffee-houses about Town. And one  
*Nevil* wrote a Pamphlet, call'd *The Dan-*  
*by Reflections*. to the same purpose, which  
Mr. *Dangerfield* was employ'd to (c) dis-  
perse abroad both in City and Country.

But these rumors signified but little,  
were as vain as the whispers of the Wind,  
and did them no great service.

They had deeper projects than these,  
which they resolved to spare no cost or  
pains about. Among which, their at-  
tempt to suborn Captain *Bury*, and Mr.  
*Brooks*, calls for our immediate Consider-  
ation.

These two Persons came hither from  
*Ireland* upon their private concerns, and  
had some acquaintance formerly with one  
*Nettervil*, once a Clerk in the *Court of*  
*Claims* in *Dublin*, but at this time a Prison-  
er in the *Marshalsea* for Debt. This  
*Nettervil* having sent for Captain *Bury*,  
begins to feel his pulse, and talk to him at  
first a little at a distance, asking him,  
*Whither he did not hear that Persons were*  
*employed to find out some who* (to use his own  
expressions) *would amuse those that had im-*  
*peach'd*

peach'd the Lords and those concern'd about the Plot and turn the Game another way, i. e. cast it on the Protestants. But then making his approaches nearer at last he perswades the Captain to engage in it and swear that Dr. Otes, Mr. Bedloe and several others had been juggling together, and as *Minerva* was of *Jupiter's*, so the *Popish* Plot was purely the offspring of their Brains. He assured him he should have 4 or 500 pound for this excellent service besides a considerable interest among the *Popish* party, and that one *Russel* a rank *Irish Papist* that Married Mrs. Rouse the Dutchess of *Portsmouth's* Gentlewoman would be Super-intendent and Director General in this affair. And that he might not be unwilling to undertake this business for want of a Companion (for we know it was not good for man to be alone even in a *State of Innocence*) he had in readiness a suitable *Yoke-fellow* for him. For he told him one *Brewer* his fellow Prisoner was ready to swear that Mr. *Bedloe* that very morning that the Proclamation came forth about Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfrey* came to his Chamber, and ask'd him if ever he had seen Sir *Edmund*. For, said he, if I knew but what kind of man he was, I could easily get 500 pounds. But however I am resolv'd to hazard my neck but I will have it; and that he would have had this same *Brewer* go along with him to *Somerset-*

See the Informations of Captain Bury and Alderman Brooks.

house, and see the rooms, and would well reward him for it.

The Captain who was well experienced in tolling on an Enemy into an Ambush modestly seem'd to yield a little to the proposal; but insisted he would have full instructions what he was to swear to, and good assurance of what he was to have for it, and therefore desired the 500 pound might be deposited in the hands of some third person.

This was thought by *Russel* to be very reasonable, who therefore promis'd him that in a few days all matters should be adjusted to his full satisfaction.

In the mean time the Captain prudently informs the Secretary of State of the whole matter, but yet resolv'd to pursue it, till he should fully understand from whom this money was to come, and with whom it was to be lodg'd; which he had accordingly done, had he not been prevented by a too hasty discovery of it; as we shall hear, if we do but a little dismiss the Captain and attend a while upon one Alderman *Brooks*.

This Gentleman, Mr. *Brooks*, an Alderman of *Dublin*, going to see the said *Nettervil*, *Nettervil* desired him to carry a note from a friend of his to one *Pierce Butler* in *German-Street* near his own Lodgings.

This Friend was one *Kelly* a Priest, who had been taken up in *Surry* only as a Recusant

cusant tho' he was indeed a Priest and one of Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfrey's* Murderers.

Mr. *Brooks* carried the note, but *Butler* was gone into the Country in obedience to his Majesties Proclamation, commanding all Papists from *London*. Mr. *Brooks* therefore not knowing how to send it to him put it up in his Pocket, and some 10 days after wanting some waste Paper he chanced to pull this out, and reading of it (for by the way *Kelly* had not sealed it) he found the contents of it to be to this purpose, *That he was committed thither by the name of Daniel Edmonds meerly as a Recusant, and therefore desired he would give him a visit.* And he was so infatuated as to subscribe his true name, *Dominick Kelly*.

See the Depositions of Alderman Brooks and Captain Bury.

Shortly after, Mr. *Brooks* lighting upon *Prance's* discovery of Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfrey's* Murder, and finding one *Kelly* accused as a person guilty of it, he presently imagined it must be the same that wrote that note which he was to have delivered. Whereupon he goes to *Netter-vil* again, and by the by, enquires after him, and found he had been bail'd a little before (not being known to have been a Priest, much less to have had a hand in that bloody Sacrifice, his crimes not being open tho' his Letter was) by two Fellows whom he had hired to do it for 10 shillings apiece. And indeed of the two, 'tis honestest to be hired to bail a man out of Prison,

Prison,

Prison, than to be so to *swear* him into one.

*Nettervil* takes this occasion to tamper with *him* too. For he who thought he had conquered the *Captain*, might boldly adventure on an *Alderman*. He tells him therefore that he should have money enough if he would but help to vilifie the Testimony of *Oats* and *Bedloe*.

The Alderman quickly after meeting his friend Captain *Bury*, they began to disclose to each other what designs *Nettervil* had been putting them upon. For tho' they were both to be engaged in the same work, yet neither hitherto knew that the other had been dealt withal about any such thing. And here these two *Laymen*, like two Priests, mutually *confessed* to each other, only with this difference, 'twas *other mens sins*, and not their own; and that too not with a design to *hide*, but to *discover* them.

Then the Alderman acquainted the Secretary with the attempt that had been made upon him, as the Captain had done before. And the Captain as was said above still continued his correspondence with *Nettervil* the *Tempter*, that he might find out who were the chief contrivers and promoters of this Plot! Now this was prevented by this unhappy accident; Mr. *Brooks* being to meet and consult with Mr. *Loeman* the Keeper, and Mr. *Glover* the Clerk of the *Marshalsea*, for the finding out

out some way for the Discovery of *Kelly's* Bail, dropt a word or two of *Nettervil's* tampering with the Captain. Hereby *Dr. Otes* and *Bedloe* coming to have some inkling of it, went with *Sir W. Waller* to *Nettervil*, and what with Threatning, and what with Promises, made him confess the discourses he had with Captain *Bury*.

Thus was the Discovery unluckily spoil'd, whereas a little Time and Patience would have produced the 500 pound, the Copy of the Depositions, that were to have been sworn to, and the principal Authors of this design.

*Ruffel* having notice of this hides himself. (For an *Irish-man* we know can skip over a Bog, where an *English-man* would stick) and *Nettervil* was left to shift for himself as well as he could, as *Witches* are by their Familiars in their greatest extremity. But at length he made his peace by confessing that the 500 pounds was to have been rais'd by the Lords in the *Tower* and particularly he named the Lord *Stafford*. And no doubt but all of them can unite like the beams of the Sun on a Burning-glass to set poor Hereticks all on a flame and combustion.

But however tho' this Plot of *Nettervil's* was not so fully discover'd, as it might have been, yet it was broken as miserably, as his *fortunes*, and we believe the one will be repair'd as soon as the other.

See the Depositions of Brooks and Bury. p. 16.

A little before this Discovery several Persons of the same Kidney, by them appointed went to the houses of several Non-conformists (sufficiently known in this City) to pray their Charitable Contribution towards the maintenance of Mr. *Otes* and Mr. *Bedloe*, upon this pretence, that his Majesties allowance was not sufficient for their encouragement. But the persons to whom they made the motion, supposing their intentions were to abuse their King and Country, and get money for themselves, rejected them with checks. And 'twas well they did. For otherwise who knows what advantage they might have made thereof? without doubt the Presbyterians *Good works* would have been used as an Argument to prove they were *Evil Doers*.

But what is it that sinking men will not lay hold of? Among their other Engines, the Papists at length set Mr. *Blond* on work. And he sends a Devillish Letter to Dr. *Otes* as full of Treason, as a Toad, or himself were of Poison. But the Doctor knowing how many Trapans and Tricks his Enemies used to ruin him, very wisely dispatcht it away immediately to Sir *Joseph Williamson*, then Secretary of State; who being a Member of the (Long) Parliament then sitting, had his hands so full of other weighty affairs, that he had no leisure to make a report of it in the Council. Hereupon *Blond* supposing, the Letter he had sent, was still lodg'd in the Doctor's hands



hands, because he heard nothing of it, he takes care that several persons should be sent to Rummage the Doctors Papers under a pretence of a *Presbyterian* Plot. But alas they came too late to search the Nest after the Bird was gone. Upon this Sir *Joseph* produced the Letter which *Blond* had written with his own hand, and sent to the Doctor in the Council, whereby his Treachery appear'd in *legible Characters*. But the Diffolution of the long Parliament quickly following and other matters coming upon the Stage, the Doctor could not obtain that satisfaction for this abuse, which otherwise he might.

Immediately after this, one *Lewis* was sent by the same person to the Earl of *Shaftsbury* to desire his Lordship to send by him to Dr. *Otes* some directions of his own hand-writing how to manage himself. But his Lordship was too wise to be caught with *Chaffe*, and therefore sent this Decoy away with a positive Denial, well knowing that malicious men may Rack and stretch innocent words till they speak a quite contrary thing.

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVI.

*The Murder of the Arch-Bishop of St Andrews. The Rebellion in Scotland. Dangerfield's Plot, and the Meal-Tub. Sir Robert Peyton Imprison'd.*

**W**Hen nothing would recover them here at home, they resolve to shift the Scene, and like men in a deep Consumption try what the *Change of Air* would do. They transplant their designs into *Scotland*, as knowing the hard circumstances as well as the natural *Genius* of that People (whose heads are hotter than their country) would make them liable to be wrought upon to a disturbance and commotion. This, to poize the barbarous Assassination of Sir *Edmund. Godfrey*, was usher'd in with the vile Murder of Dr. *Sharp* Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrew's* in his Coach on the Road, *May* the 3. 1679. by about a dozen persons. Upon this I remember, some of our Clergymen were *Cock-a-hoop*, and made more of it, than some of them use to do of their *Texts*. The blame of this was presently laid upon the *Whigs* there, and our Non-conformists here had many

many a sound rattle out of the Pulpit for it. For tho' the Law hinders our *Parsons* from being *Jury-men*, yet if a poor Dissenter hath but the least shadow of guilt upon him, they will be sure to usurp the office of a *Judge*, and pass the sentence of condemnation. But credible Relations that have been made publick, give us to understand, that *Haxstoun* the Principal Murderer was a vile fellow, and no *whig*, and scarce admitted to the Society of sober men, altho' he was a little before this Assassination, the Bishops great favourite and *Spiritual Publican* to gather part of his Rents. But at last the Bishop taking some prejudice against him imprison'd him, and otherways dealt severely with him. Which he heinously resenting resolv'd on and accordingly acted that bloody revenge upon him for *personal* injuries. And that the Jesuites as well as the Devil took an advantage from his *Passions* to urge him on to so villanous an act is more than probable. For Mr. *A.* a worthy Citizen of *London*, being then at *Dublin* upon his private occasions, was told by one of the Jesuits there, that the Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews* was murder'd 9 or 10 days before he really was.

This news was quickly followed with an Insurrection in the West of *Scotland*, May 29. 1679. accompanied with an extravagant Declaration, &c. But these Rebels being but few in number, and all their Horse when they came to Fight, immediately

diately betaking themselves to Flight, they were soon discomfited and scatter'd on the following *June* the 15th. by his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*.

But that the Papists were at the bottom of this Rebellion, is plain from the Depositions of Dr. *Otes*, which he had made long before, wherein he tells us the Jesuits employed all their Subtilty and Interest to blow the coals there, to enflame one party against another, that they might the better ruin both; that they sent several Messengers who were to behave themselves like Non-conformist Ministers to preach to the disaffected *Scots* the necessity of taking up the Sword in defence of Liberty of Conscience; and that the Catholicks there promis'd to use their utmost interest to foment and encrease those discontents and heart-burnings that were among them. As the Reader may see if he will but peruse Article the 1, 11, 22, 35, 43, 50, 51, 73, and 74, of the Doctors Narrative.

But such is the Loyal temper of the whole *English* Nation in General, that the Papists despairing of stirring up a Rebellion here, as they had done in *Scotland*, they resolve to forge one, and impose it upon the Presbyterians, as knowing that if they could but possess the Mind of his Majesty with a belief that they were plotting against the Government, tho' it were never so false, yet they should equally attain their Ends, as if it were undoubtedly true.

To

To carry on this Intrigue among others they made choice of Mr. *Dangerfield* as one professing the *Popish* Religion, and whose extravagant courses and desperate condition made him willing, and whose ingenuity made him fit to be employed in such a design. He had for a considerable time lain in *Newgate*, from which place almost as dark and uncomfortable as that of his *Mothers Womb* Dame *Cellier* the *Popish* Midwife, by the charitable assistance of some other Women (particularly the Countess of *Powis*) who were called to the *Labour*, brought him out into the wide World. But (a) scarce had he drawn a mouthful of fresh Air, but he was run into the Counter for debt, from whence by an *Habeas Corpus* he was quickly turn'd over to the *Kings-Bench*. While he was there, he was employed to get what he could out of one *Stroud* a Prisoner there, against Mr. *Bedloe*. But first that he might be true to the Cause, he was commanded to *scour his Kettle*. The Reader, perhaps, will imagine by that expression, that he was appointed to take a *Purge*, but if he doth, he is foully mistaken; for the meaning of it was, that he should *confess and receive the Sacrament*. When he had so done, *Munson* his Confessor told him, he might lawfully be drunk the same (b) day with *Stroud*, or any one else, seeing he gave him leave, especially it being for the Good of the Cause. But in a short time, Mrs.

(a) V. *Dangerfield's* Narrat.

pag. 2, 3.

(b) Ib. p. 3, 4.

K

*Cellier*

*Cellier* procured money from the Lords in the *Tower* for him, whereby he compounded his Debts which amounted to near 700 pounds, and so obtained his Liberty again. And no sooner was this our *Knight* deliver'd from the *Enchanted Castle*, but he was sent out upon his heroick *Adventures*. His first Expedition was to one Mrs *Jeane* (as they told him) at *Peterly* in (c) *Ib.* pag. 9. *Buckinghamshire* (c) with a *Pacquet*, whom he found indeed to be a Priest, that lay conceal'd under a womans Name.

This was *Pope Joan* exactly *revers't*. From him or her (which you please) he brings up Papers to the Lady *Powis*, being the Ground-work of the New Plot. One (a) pag. 10. part of which was this, that (a) *Good store of Pamphlets must be written against the Presbyterians, and persons employed to go to Coffee-houses, to rail against them.* In prosecution of this advice, Mr. *Dangerfield* and several others had their *Posts* appointed them by the Lords in the *Tower*, some at one Coffee-house, some at another, where they dropt their seditious Pamphlets, and rais'd scandalous discourses.

Quickly after, he receives from *Nevil* divers Papers, Pamphlets and Letters to Transcribe, among which were forty Lifts of Names, each containing (b) about 800 Names. (b) p. 17, 18.

Another time he received 27 Letters more, most of them written by *Nevils* own hands; and at the same time *Nevil* sent as many

many more to the *Tower*. And not long after, *Turner* the Lord *Powis's* Priest, a School-master, and one *Sing* a writer, were employed in scribbling, in order to carry on this New-Plot for a week together; and sometimes Mr. *Dangerfield* and Mrs. *Cellier*, when they were at leisure, set to their helping hands. These Papers, Letters and Lists were to be sent into all parts of *England*, & by some means or other lodg'd in the houses of the most eminent Presbyterians. Then others (c) were to procure warrants upon other pretences to search them, and these dangerous Papers being found, the Persons mentioned would be seiz'd for Treason. And that these Treasonable forged Letters might be more authentick, one Mr. *Holder*, his R. H. Auditor at *Brussels*, was ordered to get divers Coats of Arms (d) cut there on Seals, the patterns having been taken in wax from the Seals of the persons to whom the Coats belong'd. (c) pag. 19. (d) pag. 20.

Besides all this, the Countess of *Powis* dictated to Mr. *Dangerfield* several Remarks of 4 Clubs in the Town, each Club consisting of at least 200 persons. (This was the Paper that was afterward found by Sir *William Waller*, hid in the *Meal-Tub* by Mrs. *Cellier*.)

In (e) it were contain'd Chief Heads of things and Persons to be charg'd. Among the rest that were named there, were the Lords *Hallifax*, *Shaftsbury*, *Radnor*, *Effex*, (e) p. 30, 31, 32.

*Wharton*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, &c. to be of the Council in this pretended Plot. The Duke of *Monmouth* General, the Lord *Gray* of *Wark*, Lord *Gerard* and his Son, and Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, Lieutenants General. Sir *William Waller* and others Major Generals, Colonel *Mansel* Quarter-Master General of the Army that was to be raised. And besides this another Army was to be rais'd in the North and joyn with a *Scotch* Army.

Things being thus in good forwardness, by the means of the Lord *Peterborough*, *Dangerfield* was introduced to the D. of *T.* and acquainted him with this *Presbyterian* Plot; who giving him 20 Guineys (a) with his own hand as a Reward, brought him to the King. When he came to his Majesty, he made a formal story to him, according to the directions which the Countess of *Powis* had given him, how the *Presbyterians* were resolved to set up a Common-wealth, and that the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and several other Persons of Quality were issuing out Commissions to that purpose.

(a) *Ib.* pag. 35.

( ) pag. 35.

(c) *Ibid.*

His Majesty (as he since declared in (b) Council) gave no credit to all this; looking upon it as an impossible thing. But yet, that he might not seem wholly to reject an Information that pretended so highly to his Service, he order'd me (saith *Dangerfield*) (c) money by Mr. Secretary *Coventry* to encourage me to make a further discovery; Which



Which he promised to do. And the more to possess his Majesty, he sent him a Letter to *New-Market* signifying he had discovered a great Correspondence between the *Presbyterians* and the *Dutch*.

His Majesty returning from *New-Market*, Mr. *Dangerfield* was order'd by the Lords in the *Tower* to wait on him again (which he did) with a supplemental story much to the same effect with the former. He was told also, that he must wait on the King a third time, and then he should carry something of greater Moment. But in the mean time the Countess of *Powis* ordered him to enquire out Colonel *Mansel's* Lodgings; which he did, and under pretence of taking Lodgings in the same house and seeing all the Rooms, he pinn'd certain Treasonable Letters and Papers, and long Lists of Names, that were to be rendred obnoxious to the present Plot, behind the Colonels Beds-head.

When he had done this, Mr. Secretary *Coventry* having 'twice denied him a warrant; he brought two Officers of the Custom-house to search for prohibited goods of 2000 pound value. They (the Colonel being absent) after a long search finding nothing, Mr. *Dangerfield* directs them to remove the Bed, and at last going himself behind it, discover'd the Papers which he had planted there, and before they had well look't into any of them, he cries out, *Here is Treason, and there is Treason.*

The Officers immediately carried away the Papers to the Custom-house, whence their Masters quickly return'd them to the Colonel's Lodgings. And he having notice of the thing, and that such a man (who then, and some time before, had gone by the name of *Thomas*, and sometimes *Willoughby*) had been concern'd in the matter, seizes him at Dame *Celliers* house, and *Octob.* 23. 1679. carries him before the Council. *Dangerfield* stiffly pleaded his own innocence, and boldly charg'd the Colonel, *that he should maliciously endeavour to pin these Treasonable Papers upon his Sleeve, as well as he had done behind his own Bed.* But upon hearing all circumstances attested by the Searchers and other Witneses, the Council was fully satisfied that *Dangerfield* had laid those Papers in *Mansel's* Chamber; whereupon he was committed to a Messenger, and *Octob.* 27. to *Newgate*, notwithstanding he defended himself all he could by certain notable instructions, which he received from the *Lady Powis*.

On the 29th. of *Octob.* Sir *William Waller* searching Mrs. *Celliers* house, found the Book in the Meal-Tub, the Contents of which we have given the Reader an Account.

This Book being found, and another (that of his own Conscience I mean) being open'd, *Dangerfield* had not the courage to stand out any longer, but on the last of  
*October*

*October* made a candid Confession upon Oath before Sir *Robert Clayton*, the then Lord Mayor, and other Persons of Quality, which they the next day transmitted to his Majesty and the Council.

VWhereupon the Earl of *Castlemain* and the Lady *Powis* were committed to the Tower, Mrs. *Cellier*, and Mr. *Rigant*, a *Virginia Merchant*, to *Newgate*, and *Gadbury* the *Figure Flinger*, not to one of his *Heavenly Houses*, but to the *Gatehouse* in *Westminster*. For all these persons were accused by Mr. *Dangerfield*, not only for forging this *Sham-plot*, but also for managing a *Real* one. The Lords in the Tower would have hired him to kill his Majesty for 2000 *l.*; and because he refused it, he was severely checkt by them all; especially by *Gadbury*, who told him, *he had calculated his Nativity, and found by his Art he might have done it with all the security imaginab'e, and no hurt could have befallen him.*

See *Dangerfield's Narrat.*  
p. 21, 22, &c.

This Gentleman was bred a *Taylor*, but now professes himself a great *Astrologer*; I know not why, unless his sitting *Cross-Leg'd* on his Board hath made him a *Conjurer*. Had he but lived in the days of old, probably he might have helpt the Magicians of *Egypt* at a dead lift, and have produced a *Louse* or two. I am sure he deserves no small punishment for drawing the *Stars* into a Plot against his Majesty.

*Gadbury* being thus *hous'd*, on the 9th. of *January* was examin'd before his Ma-

jesty, and then did declare, that about  
*September* last, *Sir Robert Peyton* ( who  
 was about that time brought over to the  
 Interest of the D. ) did say he should there-  
 by lose a considerable interest, which  
 could put him in the head of 20000 men  
 in two days time, and that he could raise  
 60000 men in little more than a VWeek ;  
 and that these people in case the King had  
 died last Summer at *Windsor* would have  
 seiz'd the *Tower*, *Dover-Castle*, &c. se-  
 cured the Lord Mayor of *London*, and op-  
 posed all that should have proclaim'd the  
 D. of Y. *Mrs. Cellier* was in *Conjunction*  
 with *Gadbury*, and being sent for, con-  
 firm'd in Substance the same story ; only  
 adding, they were to Murder the Lord  
 Mayor, destroy the Episcopal men, set up  
 a Common-wealth, and to that purpose al-  
 lowed Pensions to several Old Officers of  
 the late Rebellious Army. All these *Sir*  
*R. Peyton* absolutely denied, but yet was by  
 VVarrants from the Council committed  
 close Prisoner to the *Tower* for High Trea-  
 son. But *Gadburies* pardon being stopp'd  
 he began to relent, and the 14th. disco-  
 ver'd the whole contrivance of this Sham-  
 plot ; that he knew no harm by *Sir Robert*,  
 but was drawn in by *Mrs. Cellier* to testifie  
 such things against him.

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVII.

*Simpson Tongue's Conspiracy against his own Father and Dr. Otes.*

**B**UT tho' this hopeful design was Shipwrackt and Sunk, yet the Papists resolve to rig out, and stand to Sea again. To which purpose they drew one *Simpson Tongue* into an unnatural Conspiracy against his Father *Dr. Exreel Tongue*, *Dr. Otes*, and *Mr. Bedloe*; nay and some Lords too, as we shall see by and by; of which we shall give the Reader a brief account from very good Records, this matter not having yet been publisht in Print. *Simpson Tongue* therefore being out of employment, went often to the house of one *Mrs. Lane* about June 1680. a woman that ow'd *Dr. Otes* a good turn, for his Justice done upon her Son *John Lane*. She would be feeling *Simpson's* Pulse, and prudently casting his VVater, that so she might discover what humour might be easily wrought upon. And by several days Conference, she with the Assistance of a *Popish* woman that then lodg'd in her house, endeavour'd to perswade this Novice by many promises of great Rewards to swear that his Father, and *Dr. Otes* were the contrivers of the Plot. At last finding him full of good inclinations, they send for one *Captain Ely*, who at *Lanes* house held a private conference with young *Tongue* about it, and the

the next day they had a second meeting, where *Simpson*, what with *Ely's* fawning commendations of him, and what with his mighty promises to him, shews him a paper, the purport whereof was the invalidating *Dr. Otes's* Testimony, and that he, and his Father had contrived the *Papish Plot*.

This writing being under *Tongues* own hand was signed by Captain *Ely*, old *Lane* and his Wife, and deposited in *Ely's* hands, who told *Tongue* he would carry it to his Majesty.

But this was but a *single Cord*, and therefore not being strong enough to hang the two Doctors, they resolve to *twist* it, and find out a second witness. To this purpose they make an Essay upon one Mrs. *Fitz-Gerald*, a Person at that time weak in body, and low in Estate. But like a wise Physician, Captain *Ely* thought it advisable to prepare her first for this work. He therefore sends her a loving Letter with forty shillings, and rich promises of an able Physician, and other kindnesses for the future, but without the least intimation of what design he had upon her. A little after, *Simpson* is dispatcht upon an Embassy to treat with her, and he promises her God knows what, if she would but *swear*. In a short time he gives her a second Visit, and brings along with him Captain *Ely*, and one *Shockey* or *Choqueux* a Chirurgion, and a *French Papist*, who was

was her Doctor, and very careful of her in her sickness. Well, after several visits, which each of them paid her, at length *Simpson* breaks the business particularly to her, that they would have her swear that there was no Plot, but what *Dr. Tongue*, *Dr. Otes*, and *Mr. Bedloe* had made out of their own heads. And she denying that she knew any thing of the matter, *Tes*, quoth *Simpson*, you do, and I have told the King at Windsor of it, and he is very desirous to see you, and because you are weak, and not able to go to him, he will come to you somewhere hereabouts in a Disguise. But she replied, 'Tis a folly to bring the King disguised to me, for I know him not, and for that reason if I had any thing to say, I would not be trapan'd to discover it. This Gentlewoman, tho' so kindly stroak'd, yet refusing to give down any Milk, they leave her, and resolve to try an experiment upon one *Isaac Cooper*, whom if they could but get to swear, 'twas an easie matter they thought to get others to believe him, because he was *Dr. Tongues Clerk*. *Simpson Tongue* and Captain *Ely* accost him with kind words, fair Promises, noble Treats, &c. and were very urgent with him to swear somewhat, that might invalidate *Dr. Otes's* Evidence, and *Dr. Tongues*. But the Clerk was so honest as not to say after them, but told them in short, he could declare nothing ; and so he left them.

These

These two repulses from Mrs. *Fitz-Girald* and Mr. *Cooper*, could not discourage the Captain, or *Simpson*; but they pluck up their Spirits, and resolve to go on. And now nothing will serve Captain *Ely*, but *Tongue* must reveal the whole matter to the King; but he began to boggle a little for fear his Father should be hang'd upon his Testimony. But *Ely* quickly removes that scruple by assuring him he would procure a pardon for him. He being easily satisfied with this, the foremention'd Paper written by him, and attested by *Ely*, old *Lane* and his wife, was dispatcht to his Majesty, enclos'd in a Letter to his Majesty, wherein *Simpson* promises to make great discoveries, and earnestly solicites for his Majesties Protection, he having many enemies that bore him a *Spleen*, and upon this occasion would wait their opportunity to imprison him, and so stifle his Discovery. And indeed to say the Truth, Drapers, Mercers, Vintners, Cooks, Sempsters, Tailors, &c. are deadly *Spleenetick* Fellows, and if provok'd with tedious delays will take their advantage to run an innocent man into the Counter. And in another Letter to his Majesty, dated Aug. 8. 80. he saith, *that his Father and Dr. Otes did very much correspond with my Lord Wharton, my Lord Essex, and my Lord Shaftsbury, and my Lord of Essex was very forward in the Irish Plot, and sent several Letters from London*

CON-



concerning it. *That these Lords, the two Doctors conversed with, and had assistance and encouragement from, while they were forging the Plot.*

But now an unlucky Accident had like to have broken this Pitcher at the very Fountain. For *Simpson* had an Uncle, one Mr. *John Tongue*, a Captain in the cold stream Regiment, a person of great Valour and Wisdom, and very firm to the Protestant Religion. This Gentleman hearing that his Nephew was engaged in an unnatural, and (as he conceived from the security he had in his Brothers integrity) false Accusation against his own Father, sends for his precious Kinsman, and laying home to him the hainousness of his crime, *Simpson* fell on his knees, and beg'd his Pardon and entreated him to reconcile him to his Father; and gave him a Recantation under his own hand, wherein was contained a large account of the whole Roguery, as we have already related it.

And now the Reader will conclude that here's an end of this play; surely the man and his cause are stranded for ever, and no Engine will ever fetch him off these flats. For with what face could he prosecute this any more, when his own hand, which he had set to this Recantation, would confront his Evidence. But so desperately hardned are these wretches, that they will storm all difficulties, nay impossibilities, and in spite of Fate pursue their cursed Resolutions.

This

This Recantation had it seems taken air, and flown to his Majesties Ears, which *Simpson* having some *Item* of, he addressees his Majesty with two Letters, wherein besides other Scandalous Lies against his Uncle, he tells his Majesty, *his Uncle was very earnest with him to recant what he had given in concerning the Plot, and say that he was hired to do it by the Papists, but that he (good Man!) stood to his tacklings and did not give his Uncle a Recantation, tho' his Uncle pretended he had.*

But now *Simpson* finding he had run himself a-ground, and that 'twas past the skill of his Director *Ely* to fetch him off, bethinks himself where to get better help. And because all the Catholick *Hofanna's* were then sung to Madam *Cellier*, upon whom the eyes of the whole Faction were fix'd, as the *Joan of Arque* to restore their gasping interest, he applies himself to her. She after several visits, that he paid her, giving him time to consider whither he would put himself and his design into her hands to manage, in the interim Captain *Ely*, and Monsieur *Choqueux* come, and tell *Simpson*, that Mr. R. *L'Estrange* was a very good man, wishing him to be acquainted with him. And that he might be so, *Choqueux* brings Mr. *L'Estrange* into *Simpson's* Chamber, where among other discourse honest *Roger* had these words, that he heard Mr. *Simpson* Tongue was upon a very good design for the good of the Nation, and the

*the Government, to find out the truth and contrivance of this Plot, and prayed he might have good success in it adding he would give Mr. Tongue what furtherance and encouragement lay in his power. So sweetly did these worthy Gentlemen agree in their zeal for the Protestant Religion. And indeed I think R. L. being a good man, and Simpson Tongue's being a good design are equally true.*

By this time, and somewhat sooner, we may well conceive some intimation of this forgery might arrive at Dr. Otes's Ears, who when he saw his time presented his Petition to the Privy Council against *S. Tongue*. Upon which he, and Capt. *Ely*, and Mr. *Coqueux*, and Mrs. *Lane*, and *Simpson's* Uncle, and *Cooper*, &c. were brought before them, and so much of this Roguery was discover'd, that *Simpson* was committed to *Newgate*, Sept. 24. 1680, and upon a further examination, *Lane*, *Choqueux* and *Ely*, each in their turns accused one another, and *Simpson* on the first of *Octob.* made a considerable confession of this Conspiracy upon Oath before Mr. Justice *Bridgeman*. Tho' happily he hath reserv'd many more particulars to another opportunity.

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVIII.

## Fitz-Harris's Plot, Trial, and Sham-Confession.

NEVER did teeming *Africa* abound more with *Monsters*, than *England* with Sham-Plots. For no sooner was one discovered, and brought to light, but like *Jacob* and *Esau*, presently another takes hold of its heel. *Simpson Tongue* had acted his part, but was gone off into the black retirements of *Newgate*. In the next place one *Mr. Edward Fitz-Harris* an *Irish* Papist comes upon the Stage.

This Gentleman having formerly had some acquaintance with *Mr. Everard*, when they were both in the *French King's* Service, was very desirous to renew it; and pretending a great kindness to him, on *February* the 21. 1681. he put him on writing a Pamphlet to scandalize the King, alienate the hearts of his Subjects, raise a Rebellion, and set us together by the Ears, that we being in confusion at home might not be able to oppose the *French King* in his designs on *Flanders* and *Holland*, which as soon as he had Conquer'd, *England* might then easily be subdued.

See Fitz-Harris's Trial.

Fitz-

*Fitz-Harris* gave him some heads and instructions by word of mouth for the making this Pamphlet, which *Everard* drew up, after they were parted. The next day they were to meet again on the same business at Mr. *Everard's* Chamber, against which time *Everard* had gotten Narrative *Smith* into his Closet, that he might see and over-hear the whole Transactions between them.

At the hour appointed *Fitz-Harris* comes to *Everard's* Chamber, and *Everard* shewing him that little, which he had done towards this Libel, *Fitz-Harris* proceeds to give him further instructions, to this purpose, viz. that he must represent (a) *Fitz-Harris's Trial* p. 19 the King as a Papist, which might (a) easily be proved by his espousing the D. of York's interest, and preferring known Papists; and that K. Charles the first was a promoter of the Irish Rebellion, and his present Majesty further'd, and approv'd it, &c. and to name no more of that detestable Libel he was to conclude it with exhorting the People to blow the Trumpet boldly, &c. Besides he advised *Everard* to get an interest in the Common-Council, and promote among them a kind of an Address to the Parliament, to promise to stand by them with their Lives and Fortunes in opposing Popery, and Arbitrary Government, and if Parliament ways fail'd, to assist in another way, &c.

The next night was appointed for further conference, against which time Mr. *Everard* had provided Sir *William Waller*; and planted him in the next room so as he might both hear and see all. Here Sir *William* saw Mr. *Everard* shew two Copies of the Libel to *Fitz-Harris*, and heard him ask whither it were according to his instructions? *Fitz-Harris* said *Yes*; but yet with his Pen made some little alterations. And to encourage *Everard*, he told him, that several Parliament-men gave the *French* Ambassador an Account how things were transacted, &c. and he would bring him into their Cabal; and that the said *French* Ambassador would largely recompence him for his pains, giving him 40 Guinies in a few days, and a monthly pension of some thousands of Crowns.

(b) Id. 17.

(c) p. 21.

This Libel as Mr. *Everard* swears was to be drawn in the name of the (b) Nonconformists and put upon them. And whereas there was one word in it (c) *THOU*, as if it were in the *Quakers* name only, *No*, saith *Fitz-Harris* to him, *it must not be so, but it must be under the name of ALL the Nonconformists.*

(a) pag. 23.

Dr. *Otes* further affirm'd at *Fitz-Harris's* Trial, that *Everard* had told him, that this Libel was to be Printed, and sent (a) about by the Penny-post to the Protestant Lords, and the Leading Men of the House of Commons; who were to be taken up, as soon as they had it, and to be

be search'd, and to have it found about them. Nay further, *Fitz-Harris*, when he was in *Newgate*, desired the Sheriffs, as they (c) came severally to him ( with seeming uprightness and sincerity ) to advise my Lord *Shaftsbury*, and other members of Parliament to take heed to their Pockets, for that there was a design to slip Treasonable Papers into them, and then seize them.

(c) See the Answer to Fitz-Harris's Mock-Confession, p. 14.

This Treason of *Fitz-Harris* being discovered to Authority, he was immediately clapt up in *Newgate*, from thence he was quickly removed to the *Tower*. And afterwards was impeach'd by the House of Commons at *Oxford*. But the Lords rejecting the Impeachment, and his Majesty dissolving the Parliament, on June 9, 1681. *Fitz-Harris* was Tried at the *Kings-Bench* Bar; and the Treason proved against him which we have before related, by *Everard*, Narrative *Smith*, and Sir *Will. Waller*; as also by a Paper containing part of the instructions he had given *Everard* for the Libel, which *Fitz-Harris* had acknowledg'd before the Council to be his own Hand-writing. Whereupon he received sentence, June 15. and was accordingly executed on the first of July following.

But while *Fitz-Harris* lay in the *Tower* under the sentence of Condemnation, a Paper was written, which was publish'd after his Execution under the title of the

*Confession of Edward Fitz-Harris*, which Dr. *Hawkins* alias *Hawksworth*, Minister of the *Tower* (an office which exceeds that of the *Ordinary* of *Newgate*, as much as a *Bishop* doth a *Presbyter*) vouch'd upon the *Faith of a Christian*, and the word of a *Minister of the Gospel*. The design of this *Confession* was to overthrow the belief of the *Popish Plot*, and perswade the world of a Protestant one. Indeed 'twas almost as virulent, and impudent a *Libel* against some of his Majesties best Subjects, as the other Paper, for which he suffer'd, was against his Majesties Person. This will appear if we a little examin the contents of it.

Fitz-Harris's  
*Confession.*

After a solemn Preface he tells us, *That he was no further concerned in the Libel*, (for which he was convicted) *than as employed to give the King notice of things of that nature; and that as for that part of it, which he had left with Everard, he received it of the Lord Howard.*

But (1) The Evidence given at his Trial was very full and clear, that he himself provided the matter of that *Libel*, corrected it, made additions to it; and that at his own request *Everard* drew it up into form. And that I think is somewhat more than meerly to be employed to find it out.

(2) See the Answer to Fitz-Harris's *Confession.*

(2) VVhen he was in *Newgate*, he had bitterly complain'd sometime to Sheriff (a) *Cornish*, sometime to Sheriff *Bethel*, that he was pressed with that powerful Argument



gument of saving his life, to accuse my Lord Howard, and my Lord Shaftsbury of that Libel; and was so importun'd thereunto, that he fell on his knees and beg'd he might not be any further pressed in that matter. For he protested before God, the Lord Howard knew nothing of it, and that he had scarce ever spoke a word to the Lord Shaftsbury in all his life. Nay Mrs. Fitz-Harris by a Deposition upon (b) Oath August 15. 1681. not only affirms that her Husband a little before his execution told her *what great offers were made him, if he would have at first charg'd the aforesaid Libel upon the Earl of Shaftsbury, and my Lord Howard; but that he also advised her to do it, as the only means to save his life, tho' he protested at the same time they were wholly innocent. She likewise deposeth, that a certain Gentleman assured her that she should have what money she pleas'd, if she would but accuse the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the Lord Howard as the Authors of the said Libel.* Nay, Fitz-Harris himself the very night before his Execution wrote a Paper, which was deliver'd to his wife, wherein he tells her *by whom he was advis'd to accuse those noble Peers and other Gentlemen of the said Libel, and had the promise of a pardon to prevail upon him to do it. And that he was perswaded to accuse them upon the assurance that was given him of saving his life, but finding that he was deluded, he declares before God that*

(b) No Protestant Plot. p. 19.

they were innocent, and he had wrong'd them in accusing of them.

Fitz-Harris's  
Confession.

(b) Hawkin's  
Narrative, P. 4.

But to go on, saith Fitz-Harris, The Lord Howard told me of a design to seize upon the King, and carry him into the City, and there detain him till he had condescended to their desires. Heyns, and my self were privy to this design, and had several meetings with the Lord Howard, &c. The particulars of this Plot Father Hawkins will inform us of, viz. (b) To oblige the King to call a Parliament, which should sit till the Bill of Exclusion against the Duke was past, all evil Counsellors removed, and men of their choosing put into places of trust, the Militia settled, the Navy put into good hands, all Grievances redress'd and all things order'd according to their own liking, and then the Bishops and others of the Clergy should have suffer'd severely. The party engaged in this design, were men of Interest and had 60000 men at command at a very short warning. And, saith the Dr., Fitz-Harris told me he himself was to have had a Company of Foot, John O'Neil another, and Heyns another. (But he that knows how this man Gallops, whenever he gives in his Evidence, will think a Troop of Horse had been fitter for him.) And another person whose name he purposely conceal'd was to have had the command of a man of War.

Here I cannot but make one remark, viz. that our late Plot-finders, cannot forge a Protestant Plot but the whole Parliament

*liament* must be sure to be involv'd in it.

But can any man imagine, that the *Lord Howard* should be so distracted as to communicate an affair of that nature (if there were any such thing) to such Fellows as could no ways either by their Counsels, or interest, or contributions promote such a design, but must be suppos'd they would certainly betray it. For as for *Fitz-Harris* 'tis known he was a rank *Irish* Papist, and so I suppose was *O'Neil*, however he and *Heyns* were *Irish men*. And no man can imagine but that a *Papist* would undoubtedly discover such a *Protestant Plot*, it being the best way to turn the sword of Justice from those of his own Religion, and effectually stop the further prosecution of them for their *Conspiracies*. Especially when we consider, that these persons were indigent fellows, and might well hope to make their Fortunes by such a Discovery.

And certainly if *Fitz-Harris* had had so many meetings with my *Lord Howard*, as he pretends, about this Plot, 'tis strange he could give no better account of the Officers of this intended Army; but only name three such inconsiderable *Irish* Fellows, as *himself*, *Heyns* and *O'neil* (only there was the *Man in the Moon*, that was to have been Captain of a Man of VVar) and not one of our *English* Nobility or Gentry, besides the *Lord Howard*. If *Dr. Hawkins* were as good a Subject, as

he desires to be thought, he must needs examine *Fitz-Harris* strictly in this point, and labour to get the particulars out of him, and not be put off with this idle tale of a Tub in the General only and then have discover'd all to Authority. But so far was he from examining him, or informing, or at least satisfying his Majesty, or the Privy Council of the reality or likelihood of this pretended Conspiracy, that at *Colledges* Trial which was a considerable time after, not only the King's Council, but the *Lord Chief Justice North* too, one of his Majesties Privy-Council, openly declared, they knew nothing of a *Presbyterian Plot*.

*Fitz-Harris's  
Confession.*

But *Fitz-Harris* proceeds, the *Sheriffs* came to him with a token from the *Lord Howard*, and gave him great encouragement from my Lord, that if he would but declare that he believed so much of the Plot, as amounted to the introducing the *R. C.* or if he would but find out any that could criminate the *Queen, R. H.* or make but a plausible story to confirm the Plot, then the Parliament would restore him to his Fathers Estate, &c.

(a) See the Answer to *Fitz-Harris's* Confession.

But (1) The *Sheriffs* (a) will severally depose that they never saw or heard from the *Lord Howard* in any kind, while *Fitz-Harris* was in *Newgate*.

(2) *Sheriff Bethel* never saw *Fitz-Harris* in all his life, till the 9th of *March* which was four days after his first Confession in reference to the *Papish Plot* to the *Secretaries*

*ries*

ries of State, and had not then seen him, if *Fitz-Harris* himself had not sent for him. And Sheriff *Cornish* never saw him till the 6th. of *March*, which was after the *Secretaries* first Examination of him too. And then he discours'd him only in the presence of Captain *Richardson*, who can testify the falshood of this suggestion. And then *Fitz-Harris* of his own accord told him he could discover *Great things about the Popish Plot, and Godfry's Murder*: which Sheriff *Cornish* acquainting his Majesty with, the *Secretary of State* and the King's Attorney Examin'd him a second time, and again a third time.

Id. p. 14, 15.

In the next place *Fitz-Harris* proceeds to tell us, that Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *George Treby*, and the *Sheriffs*, put him upon what he said about the *Popish Plot*, and that Sir *George Treby* should utter these words, *do you but say such and such things, and we have enough to swear them*; and that he being fetter'd, &c. complied with them.

Fitz-Harris's Confession.

But (1) Can any one imagine Sir *George* was so abominably silly, as to speak those words, and discover to an *Irish* Papist, whom he had never seen before, that he and his Friends had a pack of perjur'd Rascals that would swear, whatever they would have them? If they had a parcel of Knights of the Post to swear, what need was there of tampering with *Fitz-Harris* to say it?

(2) *Fitz-*

(2) *Fitz-Harris* had made one Confession to the Secretaries of State before either of the Sheriffs came near him ; and had made three Confessions to them, before Sir *Robert Clayton*, or Sir *George Treby* spoke a word to him.

(3) *Fitz-Harris* was never fetter'd in *Newgate*, as will be attested by several Witnessees, or hardly used. Nay at *Tyburn* he thank'd the *Sheriffs* for their Civility to him, when he ought to have expressed his indignation against them (and no Dying Penitent but Dr. *Hawkins*'s could have forborn it) for perswading him by Argument, and Promises ; or forcing him by Irons, and hard usage so dreadfully to perjure himself, and accuse the Innocent of such black Crimes.

(2) No Protestant Plot. p. 19

But (4) *Fitz-Harris* himself tells us in the foremention'd Paper, written with his own hand the Night before his (a) Execution, that he was advised to say that he was put on to discover the Popish Plot, and had a promise of a Pardon to prevail with him to do it. But withall adds, that he finds himself deluded, and declares before God, that what he had deposed against the Papists was true, and that he had only been too sparing in accusing great people among them.

Let the Reader judge, whether this was the Faith of a Christian, in the Dr. to believe such a Cluster of lies and forgeries, as this Sham-Confession consists of, so far

as

as to suffer his pretended Penitent to renounce all the Mercies of God, if this were not true, and give him absolution upon it, as he himself tells us he did ?

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## C H A P. XIX.

*Endeavours to Suborn several Persons to swear a Protestant Plot, proved by the Testimony of those that had the honesty to refuse the Rewards offer'd them to that purpose, and the Confessions of those, that had the baseness to comply with them. Lord Shaftsbury's Letter intercepted.*

**T**HE Credit of a Discovery depends much on that of him that makes it; and some mens Names give a great Authority to what they say, tho' in it self it be somewhat improbable and unlikely; just as, when the *States General* had set their Stamp upon it, *Old Leather* was as current

rant Coin among the Dutch, as Gold and Silver is among us. The Papists therefore thought they should gain a great point, if they could but hire those persons to swear a *Presbyterian Plot*, who had got so great a reputation by discovering the *Papish One*. Mr. Everard at Colledge's Trial averr'd that Justice Warcup came to him and told

(a) Colledge's  
Trial. p. 62.

him, (a) *certainly there was a Presbyterian Plot, &c. and that some of the Protestant protesting Lords must be guilty of it; and said he, certainly you know much of it. You know such, and such things; therefore you may safely swear it.* The Court thought

fit to put a stop to Mr. Everard, and would not suffer him to proceed; But if we consult his Deposition sworn before a certain Magistrate, August 1, 1681. we shall see a little more of this matter. For therein he declares, *That Justice (b) Warcup dealt with him to swear something towards a Presbyterian Plot, and particularly, that my Lord Shaftsbury intended a Common-Wealth, and that he with others were preparing Arms to alter the Government.*

(b) No Plot.  
pag. 22.

The same Mr. Everard deposeth at the same time, *that David Fitz-Gerald told him (a) that he would swear Treason against the Earl of Shaftsbury, and procure others to do the like, and that if he would second him in the said accusation, he should be highly consider'd.*

(a) Id. p. 23.

But of all men in the World, they were most desirous to corrupt Dr. Ores, to which



which purpose the foremention'd Justice, as the Doctor himself assures us, accosted him in this manner. ' Having told him ' there was a design (b) to take off my (b) Ibid. ' Lord *Shaftsbury*, and having reckon'd ' up above five and twenty whom he had ' brought over to swear a Protestant Plot, ' and particularly that Mr. *Smith*, Mr. ' *Dugdale*, Mr. *Turberville*, and one of the ' *Macknamarr*'s were Evidences against ' my Lord, for which the first was to have ' a Deanery, the second a place in the ' *Custom-house*, the third a Captain's place, ' and the last a Lieutenant's; he thereupon ' entreated him also to joyn in the design, ' promising in the names of some great ' Men, that if he would engage, he should ' have what Promotion he pleas'd.

Some of these 25 new Converts were very zealous to *proselyte* others into the same villanous design with themselves. For Mr. *L. M.* in a Deposition upon Oath, *Aug. 25. 1681.* tells us, ' That (c) Mr. (c) Id. p. 24. ' *Ivie* and *Bernard Dennis* had endeavour'd ' to perswade him to swear against the ' Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and the Lord *Howard*, ' and others, that they had rais'd Men, ' Money, and Arms to secure, and depose ' the King, if he would not yield to such ' things, as they should desire. And that ' Mr. *John Smith*, had treated with and ' advised him to swear the Protestant Plot ' against the same two Noble Persons, and ' divers others. And that *John Macknamarr*, ' would

‘ would have enticed him to swear a Plot  
 ‘ against the Presbyterians, viz. that they  
 ‘ were to seize the King, that there were  
 ‘ Horse, Arms, and Money raised by the  
 ‘ Duke of *Monmouth*, the Earl of *Shaftes-*  
 ‘ *bury*, and several Citizens of *London* to  
 ‘ that purpose.

(a) Id. p. 125. Further, Mr. Z. in a Deposition which  
 he made, *June 23, 1681.* tells us that the  
 ‘ same ‘ Mr. *Ivie* (a) having acquainted him  
 ‘ that the King had appointed the E. of *H.*  
 ‘ my *L. H.* my *L. C.* and Mr. *S.* to be a  
 ‘ Committee to give assurances of Pardon,  
 ‘ and to allow gratuities to all that would  
 ‘ swear against my *Lord of Shaftesbury*;  
 ‘ and that there is a Presbyterian Plot; he  
 ‘ then endeavour’d to persuade him to  
 ‘ swear High Treason against the said Earl  
 ‘ of *Shaftesbury*, and Mr. *Speak* the Elder  
 ‘ of *Somersetshire*, (who had saved the said  
 ‘ *Ivie* from the Gallows) adding, it was  
 ‘ all one, tho’ he had never spoken with  
 ‘ them, yet it would confirm what he, and  
 ‘ others had sworn against them.

See Carol’s De-  
 positions printed  
 for Janeway.

But these were not the only persons;  
 that took upon them this blessed work.  
 For Mr. *Carol* a Protestant *Englishman* late  
 of *Dublin* and the first discoverer of the  
*Irish Plot*, deposed upon Oath, *July* last;  
 1681. before the Right Honourable the  
 Lord Mayor of *London*, That about the  
 beginning of *June* last, one (b) *Peter*  
*Lampart*, an *Irish Papist*, and pretended  
*Merchant*, told him, that there had a long  
 time

time been a great talk of a Popish Plot; but shortly it would be proved by many witnesses, that it was only a Presbyterian Plot, and that those that had endeavour'd to make out a Popish Plot would be hang'd, if they would not turn it on the Presbyterians; And that the Earl of Shaftsbury, and several other Protestant Lords, and others would be seiz'd and sent to the Tower. And further said Lamport to him, You see how you and others have been slighted a long time. But be you concern'd in making it out a Presbyterian Plot; for you will be easily believed, and may make your self by it.

About a week after, Carol met with the said Lamport again, who further encouraged him to engage in the same intrigue.

But besides the Depositions of these men, who had the honesty to reject these offers, we have a further proof of a Sham Protestant-Plot, from the confessions of those very Villains, that had the baseness to comply with them. Brian Heyns deposed upon Oath before Sir G. T. March 6. 1681, that Fitz-Gerald told him, they (a) were re-  
(a) No Protest.  
Plot. p. 20.  
 solv'd to Sham the Popish Plot, and that there was no other Plot but a Presbyterian one. And yet some time after he sets his Bag-pipes to the same tune. For he told Mr. L. M. (b) that to make his fortune (b) Id. p. 26.  
 he would swear against the Presbyterians. And added, that any plausible thing would be believed against them.

Turberville

(c) Ib.

*Turbervile likewise told the same person that (c) rather than he would want, he would make the lives of Monmouth, Shaftsbury, and some of the factious Citizens to smook.*

(d) Ib.

The said Turbervile told Dr. Otes (d) also, *that Warcup offer'd him anything he would desire, provided he would but swear against the Earl of Shaftsbury, my Lord Howard, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Whitaker.*

(e) Id. p. 27.

And John Macknamarra (e) confessed to the same Person, and to Mr. S. O. Mr. M. B. and Mr. T. P. *that Warcup had tempted, and profer'd him several hundred Pounds, if he would recant his Evidence against the Papists, and swear against my Lord Shaftsbury.*

(a) Id. p. 27.

And Bernard Dennis revealed to D. O. Mr. R. B. and Mrs. M. C. *that (a) Warcup, and David Fitz-Gerald tendred him great things, if he would depart from his Evidence about the Popish Plot, and swear against the Earl of Shaftsbury, my Lord Howard, and others.*

Thus have we seen, how zealously the Papists have labour'd to get a Mercenary standing Army of witnesses, Souldiers of Fortune, that would engage in any service for good pay; and would swear, just as the Devil's Priests could prophesie, by *inspiration.*

I shall give the Reader something further of the same Nature in the following Chapter.

But

But before I conclude this I shall mention one hellish design more against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; which is this. A certain Gentleman having *July* the 4th. 1681. written to this Noble Peer about the relieving him against the Gout, had his (b) (b) *Id. pag. 18.* Letter intercepted, and after an account added to it, *that the Author was able to furnish this Earl with forty thousand men, from France to oppose the Duke of York*, it was then conveyed to some of the *French Kings* Ministers, who they supposed would send a Copy of it hither, and improve it to the prejudice of his Lordship and the person that wrote it, who then lived in the *French* dominions. How successfull that Gentlemans Prescriptions might have been I cannot say. But sure I am this forgery, had it not been detected, would infallibly have cured his Lordship's Gout.

## C H A P. XX.

*Colledge's Indictment at the Old Baily. His Trial, Condemnation, and Execution at Oxford. R. L'Estrange's pretended demonstration of a Protestant-Plot at Oxon, Examin'd. The Sham-Protestant-Plot in Ireland. Rouse's Indictment at the Old Baily. Attempts to Suborn Capt. Wilkinson against the Earl of Shaftsbury.*

**H**IS Majesty having dissolv'd the Parliament at *Westminster* in *January* last, Summon'd another to sit at *Oxford* the following *March*. Some Persons apprehending the Papists might have some bloody design upon them there, some few waited on their Representatives thither, among which Mr. *Stephen Colledge* commonly known by the Name of the *Protestant Joiner* was one. That Parliament too being dissolved; some persons, and this Joiner among the rest were clapt up in the *Tower*, being accused of a damnable Plot to seize his Majesty, &c. *Fitz-Gerald* (a) so far as we can learn, was the first that discours'd of such a design the Night after the Parliament was dissolv'd, with this further addition, that the City of *London* was in Arms. This latter was

(a) See the Reflections on the E. of Shaftsb. commitment arising from the late Indictment against Mr. Colledge. p. 4.

so notorious a lie, that it shews us what credit this fellow deserves. 'Tis plain that Authority did not believe him. For if they had, doubtless this had been inserted in the Declaration of their Reasons for the speedy dismissing that Parliament. And it had been a weighty Reason indeed. And as for several others of the Witnesses, they often declared ( *b* ) even after the *Oxford* Parliament in the presence of several persons of as good Reputation, as any in and about the City, that they never knew of any *Presbyterian-Plot*, nor of any Conspiracy, wherein so much as one Protestant was engaged.

( *b* ) *Id.* p. 4.  
Colledge's *Tri-*  
*al*, p. 52, 52.

But whither some time after their eyes were not wonderfully enlighten'd? And whether somebody like *Mahomet's* Pigeon having whisper'd them in the Ear, they did not afterwards make as strange *Revelations*, as that Impostor; and forge a Plot much like the *Alcoran*, a meer bundle of lies and fictions, I shall not determine? Among others that were committed upon their Testimony, was *Stephen Colledge*; who about *July* last had a Bill preferred against him to the *Grand-Jury* at the *Old Baily*. One of the Witnesses against him was one that calls himself *Mr. John Smith*, and professes to be an *English-man*, yet there are those that say he is an *Irish-man*, and his true name is *Barrie*, tho' he doth by his own Country, as the Devil is said to do, when he shew'd our Saviour the o-

ther Kingdoms of the Earth, he put his Thumb upon Ireland as being ashamed of that Nation; This Gentleman swore in

(b) See the Reflections on the E. of Shaftsbury's commitment arising from the late Indictment against Mr. Colledge, p. 3.  
(c) Id. p. 4.

open Court that several (b) Parliament men Rode to Oxford Arm'd and with led horses in Order to apprehend the King. There were 5 other Witneffes muster'd up, that swore Terribly against him in open Court, but when they came to be examin'd one by one, some of them (c) acknowledged to the Grand-Jury, that they were hired, and had a sum of Money for doing it. Upon this the Bill was return'd *Ignoramus*, and therefore Colledge was carried to Oxford, and there was tried on August 17. 1681.

We shall not espouse the Quarrel of one, that hath been condemn'd and executed as a Traitor, nor reflect on the justice of the Nation. We shall only crave leave (and hope we may do it without offence) to take notice of some passages at his Trial, that are proper to our present Argument; viz. those that prove the design of forging a Presbyterian Plot.

We shall begin with Mr. Dugdale the first and chiefest Evidence against Colledge, Dr. Otes testified (a) against him, that he gave out he was poisoned, when in truth, it was the Pox he had gotten. This Dugdale denies upon his Oath and offers if any (b) Doctor would come forth, and say he cured him of a Clap, or any such thing, he would stand guilty of all that was imputed to him.

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Now that which Dr. *Otes* had imputed to him, was this, viz. that he (a) should call God to witness he knew nothing against any Protestant in *England*; and that being afterwards challeng'd by the Doctor for swearing against *Colledge*, he should say; it was long of Colonel *Warcup*, for he could not get his money else.

(a) *Colledge's Trial*, p. 49.

Now I suppose I need not tell the Reader, what Dr. *Lower* hath asserted before the Council, and proved to their full satisfaction, nor that Dr. *Cary* owns that he cured him of it. So that whither *Dugdale's Testimony* hath not got a *Clap*, and whether ever he will be a *sound* evidence again, I shall leave to a Jury to determine.

As for *Turberville*, the next principal Witness against *Colledge*, Dr. *Otes* charged him that upon his asking him whether he was witness against *Colledge*, he should reply, *he would (c) break any ones head, (c) Id. p. 48: that should say so, for he neither was a witness, nor could be an Evidence against him.* But the Doctor hearing afterwards, that he had sworn against him at *Oxford* before the *Grand-Jury*, and telling him, you said so and so to me, *why*, said *Turberville*, the *Protestant Citizens have deserted us, and God damn me I will not starve!*

To this, I know, it was objected; that 'twas very improbable that *Dugdale*, and *Turberville* should voluntarily acknowledge themselves to be forsworn.

But I beg the Reader to consider, whether this was not a thing very improbable, that *Dugdale* should lay the stress of his Evidence, and honesty on this point of his not having the *Pox*, when he could not but know, several persons of great Credit and Reputation were able fully to prove it against him? But Time and Providence have abundantly proved the Truth of the Doctors Testimony in that point, which was so unlikely, that some of the Doctors best friends were in some pain for him concerning it? And whether it be not as likely that *Dugdale* and *Turbervile* should acknowledge themselves to be hired, as that the former should deny himself to be *Clapt*, I shall leave to the Judgment of others?

Dr. *Otes* testified also upon the word of a Priest, against Mr. *Smith* (commonly known by the Name of *Narrative Smith*, from an ingenious discourse, which he had the *Wit* to own, tho' 'tis reported, he had not to write it) that he having quarrell'd with *Colledge*, swore, *God damn* (a) *Colledge*, *he would have his bloud*; and that the Dr. telling him, it was not fit for a Minister of the Gospel to use such an expression; *Smith* replied, *God damn the Gospel*.

(a) Colledge's  
Trial, p. 49

This too I know, was look'd upon as a thing highly improbable. But they that know Mr. *Smith*, report him to be one, that flies out into furious and extravagant Passions

passions on every provocation. And whether it be unlikely that a *stormy Sea* should cast up mire, let others determine?

As for *Heyns* the *Irish* Evidence, one Mr. *Hickman* testified against him, that he heard him say, *God damn (a) me, I (a) Id. p. 40*  
*care not what I swear; nor who I swear against; for 'tis my Trade to get money by swearing.* Two other persons affirm'd that in a written Paper which he read to them, he own'd he had a (b) *hand or was (b) Id. p. 52*  
*employed to put the Plot on the dissenting Protestants.* Nay Mr. *Everard* tells us, that asking *Heyns*; how he should be a Witness of a *Presbyterian* Plot, when as he had told him that he knew nothing by them. *Heyns* replied; meer (c) *necessury* drove him to (c) *Id. p. 69*  
*it, and self-preservation; for he was brought in guilty, when he was taken up, and therefore must do some things to save his life; and that the Irish-men's swearing against the English was justly fall'n upon them, for their injustice against the Irish in ouing them of their Estates.*

Further, *Heyns* swore that among other things *Colledge* said to him in *March*, before the sitting of the Parliament at *Oxford*, *We have in the city 1500 Barrels of Powder, and 100000 men ready at an hours warning* (by the way, that's 40000 more than *Hawkins's* Army consisted of; a goodly encrease!) and that (d) *THEN* like (d) *Id. p. 30*  
*wise Colledge rail'd at Judge Pemberton; and said, let him try Fitz-Harris, if he*

dare. *He was for the Plot, while he was puisne Judge, but now he IS Chief-Justice he is the greatest &c.*

Within two pages after he affirms this talk to have been in *April*, and then again by and by he saith it was in *March*; and tho' he doth not remember precisely how long it was before the sitting of the Parliament, yet (saith he) I am *sure* it was *before*.

Now 'tis notorious, that Sir *Francis Pemberton*, was not made Lord Chief-Justice, nor was there any Rumour of such a thing till *after* the Parliament at *Oxford*; much less any thoughts of his trying *Fitz-Harris*. How can it then be imagin'd that *Colledge* should use any such speeches to *Heyns* in *March*, unless he were a *Conjurer*, as well as a *Traitor*?

Notes upon Stephen Colledge.

I had now done with *Colledge*; were it not for *L'Estrange's* late Pamphlet against him; who, as tho' he envied *Ketch's* employ, pulls the man out of his Grave, and resolves to *execute* him *again*. Indeed I do not wonder, that *Roger* had such a spleen against him, when I consider he went by the name of the *Protestant-Joiner*.

I shall not examine the whole Pamphlet (for that would be a tedious digression) but only the last Chapter, where he pretends to demonstrate that there was a *Republican Protestant-Plot* against his Majesty at *Oxford*. His Arguments to prove it are these,

1. Several

1. Several Tickets and Letters were printed in the publick Intelligences, intimating that the Papists had a design upon the Parliament at Oxford. Id p. 35, 36, 37, 38.

2. Colledge sold a few yards of colour'd Ribbon with *No Popery, No Slavery* in them for their Motto.

3. Colledge said in his Speech, *We were arm'd for our own defence in case the Papists should make any attempt upon us by way of Massacre, Invasion or Rebellion; but then they should begin the Attempt upon us.*

4. Because Colledge made the *Raree-show*. Ergo, there was a Protestant-Plot. But to make such mad *Inferences* is a thing very unbecoming *The Guide to the inferior Clergy*. I desire the honest Reader to consider but two things.

1. The Lord Chief Justice *North*; nay, and Serjeant *Jefferies* too declared at Colledge's Trial, they knew nothing of a Protestant or Presbyterian Plot, but only that Colledge had spoke and done so and so. (a) Colledge's Trial, pag. 46.  
(b) Id. p. 95.

2. Nay, the Kings Council, tho' Colledge desired it, yet waved the proving first a *Protestant* Plot in General, and then to what hand he had in it. Now how *Roger* should have such a quick *snout*, as to scent out a Plot, which they knew nothing of, I cannot understand. (c) Id. p. 3.

But now let us Cross the Seas, and take a short Voiage to *Ireland*; where we shall find the Papists are as much for *Uniformity*, as some others are. For there they

they had forged a Sham-Plot to ruine the Protestants of that Kingdom, in Correspondence with that which was framed here in *England*.

See Smith's  
Discovery of the  
Sham-plot in  
Ireland.

For one *St. Lawrence* a Priest about July 7th. 1681. came to one *Mr. William Smith*, then a Prisoner at the *Marshalsea* in *Dublin*, (where he had lain near 4 years) and bewailing his sad fate; the said *St. Lawrence* promis'd him Liberty, and Money too; if he would but undertake some things which he should propose. *Mr. Smith* replying he would willingly embrace the offer, provided the things he proposed were *Legal and possible*; the Priest proceeded to administer the Oath of Secresie to him. Then he told him, that *to swear any thing against a Protestant Heretick for the Catholick good, was to do God good service; and that an Oath taken on a Protestant Bible needs no scruple of Conscience, nor inward remorse, being all one, as if he swore upon Esop's Fables. And that what he swore on the behalf of the Catholicks (especially in these times) tho' never so false, is, by a Power allowed from the Pope to every Priest in Orders, fully, clearly, and absolutely pardon'd.*

That therefore which he desired him to do, was this; to swear, that *several Heretical Ministers. viz. one Parson Jack, and Dr. Harrison, had offer'd to pay his the said Smith's Debts, if he would but make Affidavit, there was a Popish plot, and that they desired him to swear. that a Priest told*

told him the D. of York was concern'd in the Plot, so far as that he sided with the Pope, and French King to introduce the French to invade the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, to put the King to death, and murder all the Protestants, and bring in Popery: And that they would have him further to say, that he had diverse times heard Papists declare they would bring it about to be a Presbyterian plot, and to Suborn Witnesses against the Earl of Shaftsbury first, then against the D. of Monmouth, and divers other Protestants, and bring their heads to the Block.

The Priest added further, that the King would easily believe this Information, because he would gladly have any occasion to destroy them, as being the people that had murder'd his Father. The said St. Lawrence told him also, that he must swear, that the said Ministers, viz. Mr. Jack, and Dr. Harris or Harrison, called his Majesty Papist, and said, that he design'd the destruction of his Subjects, and to establish Popery in his Dominions, and that they plainly perceiv'd his intention was to bring his said subjects under a Tyrannical Government. And that they the said Ministers, and the rest of their Brethren intended ere this time to have had the King in their Power, and to have disposed of him at their pleasure; Nay to have made him shorter by the head, if he had not condescended to all their designs; but failing in this, they were resolv'd to spend their Lives and Fortunes

*tunes to make it out a Popish Plot.* Now by this, saith St. Lawrence, we will make the World believe there was no *Popish Plot*, but a *Presbyterian Plot*, and they will be utterly confounded and we clear'd, and all *Presbyterians* and other like Dissenters be accus'd not only of the said Plot, but be reputed guilty of all the Bloud that hath been spilt. And, saith the Priest, if you will do this, you shall have the prayers of the *Catholick Church* to prosper you; and besides, other witnesses shall be procured to second this information, if by Gold and Silver they may be obtain'd.

St. Lawrence added further, that the *Catholick Lords in the Tower* had already given large sums of Money to suborn Witnesses against the *Earl of Shaftsbury*; and that forty would appear against him; for they were all resolv'd to make it a *Presbyterian Plot*.

But the said Mr. Smith replying, that he neither knew Parson Jack nor Dr. Harris; St. Lawrence advis'd him to write to them, and in his Letter to say he had been a lewd and wicked Sinner: But that God touching him with an inward remorse of Conscience, he did desire them for Christ Jesus sake, they wou'd come and administer some spiritual comfort to him.

And, said St. Lawrence, you may be sure they will come to you, and after they have been seen with you by others in the House, it is enough for this business, and will turn to the



*the ruin of themselves, and many thousands of them, whose blood I hope to live to see spilt by the hands of the Catholics; and I am certain in three years time there will not be a Protestant living in England or Ireland.*

*Further said the Priest to Mr. Smith; When you come over into England you will easily be credited, you being an English-man, and none in England knowing you to be a Catholic, which you must always deny, and you be dispenc'd with for so doing.*

*Mr. Smith after seven days consideration telling St. Lawrence, his Conscience would not suffer him to do it; Well, said the Priest, You are damn'd to Eternity, if you disclose it; and we must get some others to do this Job, and we have enough to do it at our command.*

*The Lord Primate and Council of Ireland having this Information brought before them, and having examin'd the Priest, committed him to safe Custody, September 17. 1681.*

*Thus have we seen the Transactions in Ireland. And now least we should fall under the common reproach of English Travellers, that are usually accused of enquiring into the affairs of other Countries, and in the mean time neglecting those of their own) we shall return again to England, and consider how squares stand at home.*

*On Tuesday therefore Octob. 18, 1681: at the Old Baily, a Bill of Indictment of High-*

High-Treason, for distributing money to carry on a *Presbyterian* Plot, &c. was preferr'd against Mr. *John Rouse*. The Witnesses were *Brian Heyns, Macknamarra, Smith, Wyat, Denis, Corbin, Turbervil,* and *Ivy*, who deliver'd their Testimony in open Court. The *Grand-Jury* desiring, according to the constant Custom, they might examine them in private, were denied it. However they were resolv'd they would not refuse to take the King's Evidence in Publick; whereupon the Witnesses deliver'd their Testimony again. But then the *Grand-Jury* requir'd them

( 1. ) To declare the *whole* Discourse between them and the Prisoner; giving instances to the Court that a Persons words *partially* recited might bear one sense; but *entirely* Stated, a different or quite contrary meaning. But to this several of the Witnesses answer'd, *They had forgot divers passages, not setting down the Words in writing till their Discovery.*

( 2. ) The *Jury* ask'd them whether they heard *Rouse* speak Treason any where else but in *London*. After some shuffling, at last they answer'd, *No*.

( 3. ) Some of the Evidence on the second Examination acknowledg'd (tho' on their first Testimony to the Court they conceal'd it) that when *Rouse* spake the words, they accused him of, he was *in Drink*; and that they conceal'd the said Treasonable words for several Months; and

and being ask'd, *Why they did so?* Answer'd, because they were *tender of a Man's Life.* To which one of the *Jury* replied; *They must be the worst of Subjects, that if they understood the life of their Prince was in danger, would prefer the safety of such a mean Person as Rouse, before the Preservation of his Majesty and his Government.*

(4) One of the Evidence upon his Oath own'd, that he had *forged* Narratives, and Stories, charging most eminent Persons with the guilt of Murder and Treason, and pretended to be able to Evidence the same. All which contrivances he now openly acknowledg'd to be utterly false, and invented by himself to draw in the Lord of *Shaftsbury*, whom he would have engaged to mediate for his Pardon.

To this the *Jury* replied, How could they credit a person *Now* that own'd himself concern'd in such lying Shams tending to mis-represent to the Nation Sir *Edmund-Bury Godfry's* Murder, and such other matters of the highest Importance to the King and Kingdom?

(5.) Some of the Witnesses were so hot, as to charge some of the *Grand-Jury* to have been intimate with them, which the Jurors of their own Knowledge knew to be false, and so upon their Oath declared to the Court and the rest of their Brethren. And if a man will venture to swear a thing known to be a Lie to those who are the proper

proper Judges of his Evidence, they have but little reason to credit him in the rest.

Upon this, and (as 'tis reported) several other incoherences in the process of the Evidence, the *Grand-Jury* after several hours consideration did (no man dissenting) return the Bill *Ignoramus*; tho' most of them after a strict Scrutiny were allow'd to be Regular Church-men; Nay nine of the seventeen (for that was their just number) were Common-Council-men of *London*.

Upon this, *Rouse* at the end of the Sessions was discharg'd, only giving Bail to appear next Sessions, and answer to any further Informations, if any should be given in against him.

But tho' the *little* Fish had escaped their Nets, they resolve to secure the great one. After all their *petit* losses if they could but take off the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, this alone were matter enough for a Triumph. *Irish* men they had good store that were stout *Champions*, and could swear as Prodigious things, as their *St. Patrick* himself could do.

But their Oaths began to obtain as little credit, as the History of his Life. 'Twas necessary therefore to get some *English*-man of good Reputation to swear against his Lordship. To this purpose several attempts were made on one Captain *Henry Wilkinson*, a Gentleman whose good Services and bad Fortune had forced him to betake himself to the *Kings-Bench-Prison*.

One

See Wilkin-  
son's Informat.

One Mr. *Bains* makes the first assault upon him there, upon *Octob.* 8. 1681; who after he had exprest a mighty kindness for him told the Captain he must needs know much of the E. of *Shaftsbury's* designs against the King, and would do well to discover them to him; for he longed for an opportunity of serving him; and if he would confesse he could help him to a pardon and a considerable Reward. But the Captain replying, *he knew nothing at all against his Lordship*, *Bains* leaves him, and on the 11th. of *October*, one Mr. *Booth* comes as his *Second*; who hoped to make make the Captain as bad as himself, by telling him, *if he would but discover what he knew of the E. of Shaftsbury's design to set up a Common-wealth, he should have 500 pounds per Annum settled on him and his Heirs for ever, or (if he liked that better) 10000 pound in ready money.* But the honest Captain generously refused this large Bribe, and gave him the same answer, as he had given to *Bains* before.

Hitherto *Booth* and *Bains* could not prevail on the Captain by making an assault each one *singly* upon him; they therefore resolve to try what both of them together could do. *Octob.* 12. They set upon him, and gave him Wine, good Words, and fair Promises and told him, if he would comply with them, he might have even what he would from my Lord *Halifax* and my Lord *Hide*; and a Pardon he need not question.

N

But

But still the Captain, kept to his old Tune of *Ignoramus* ; a very unpleasant one, God wot, to some Gentlemen in our days.

Mr. *Booth* therefore resolves to deal subtilly, not despairing of success at last. *Women* we know, commonly, have the *Ascendam* of their Husbands and can lead them up and down by the *Nose*, as St. *Dunstane* did the Devil, whether they please. *Solomon* himself, tho' the wisest of men, was seduced by his *Wives*. The good man doated upon 'um (a pardonable fault, because he was then in his *Old Age*) and by paying his *Devotions* to them, was at last prevail'd with to do so to their Idols too. *Booth* therefore applies himself to the Captain's *Wife*, and was very urgent with her to persuade her Husband to become a Witness, and told her how well he would be paid for it. But not being able to bring over this Gentlewoman to their assistance, *Bains* and *Booth* resolve to try their Fortune once more on the Captain. And never did a common Whore, ply a modest youth with more enticing Arts, than these two *Pimps* did the honest Captain ; only they had a more *Divelish* design upon him, to *Debauch* his *Conscience*.

Therefore on *Octob.* the 13. these Gentlemen visit him again, and *Bains* told him, he had been with my Lord *Halifax* and my Lord *Hyde*. and the two *Secretaries* of State, and that upon enquiry they had  
been

been satisfied by one Mr. *Graham* about his Reputation and great sufferings for his Loyalty to K. *Charles* the first, and his present Majesty ; and that they had engaged the said Mr. *Graham* to come to him and assure him, he should be requited for them. No sooner was this Discourse ended, but in comes *Graham*, and confirms what they had said, and earnestly importun'd him (tho' in vain) to go with him to *White-Hall*, where he should have his Majesties Royal word and promise for his Reward.

But, as if 'twas the Captain's fate to be perpetually haunted with Evil Spirits, *Octob.* 14. *Booth* appears to him again, and reinforces his former advice by telling him that the D. of *York* would give him 500 pounds per Annum in *Ireland* over and above all former Promises, if he would come in as a Witness against the E. of *Shaftsbury*.

And that the Captain might know what to swear against his Lordship, *Booth* slyly prompts him by asking him whither he did not ride with his Sword and Pistols out of Town with my Lord when he went to *Oxford*? And, said he, you must needs be privy to this, That if his Majesty would not pass three Acts, One for excluding the D. of *York*, another for making void the Act of Q. *Elizabeth* against Recusancy, and the last for uniting Protestants, then he was to be compell'd to it by force

of Arms. Further, said he, All the Council are satisfied you know this.

*Octob. 15.* Booth comes to him again upon the same Errand, and would fain persuade him to go to *White-Hall*. But the Captain refusing; about 4 a Clock in the Afternoon the Marshal of the *Kings-Bench* and Booth and Bains came and brought him a Warrant to go along with them thither.

When he came thither he was call'd in to Secretary *Jenkins's* Office, where he, and my Lord *Conway* strictly, but very fairly and honestly, examin'd him about his knowledge of any designs of my Lord *Shaftsbury* against the King. Great Arguments were used; but he gave no other but his old Answer, that he knew nothing.

After this his Majesty came into the Office, and examin'd him to the same point. His Majesty pressed hard upon him, but he could give his Majesty no satisfactory Answer. At last his Majesty told him, if he would say, *As he hoped to be saved he knew nothing of any design against his Person*, he would then believe him. The Captain said those very words; which his Majesty seem'd to wonder at; so far had some ill men possess'd his Majesty, that he knew much of a design of the E. of *Shaftsbury* against the Government.

Then the Captain was left to the management of Secretary *Jenkins*. By and by he was carried into another Room, where



where were his *Majesty*, my Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Hallifax*, Lord *Hyde*, the two *Secretaries* of State, and the Lord Chief Justice *Pemberton* ; where he was examin'd again, Mr. *Graham*, *Booth* and *Bains* being present.

My Lord *Chancellor* was sharp upon him, because he could not give Answers to some Questions, that were put to him, and threatned him to bring him to his Trial ; telling him he was to have had a Troop of 50 men in this new service against his Majesty, and that *Booth* had list'd himself under him. And *Booth* telling the Captain he had sworn this against him, the Captain made a short defence, by giving an account that *Booth* his Accuser had been condemned for Clipping and Coining, besides Murder. And that as for himself, besides his known Loyalty, which he had proved to his cost ; at that very time when the Parliament met at *Oxford*, and when (as *Booth* had sworn) he was to have commanded this Troop, he was preparing to go for, *Carolina* having ship'd his Family and 28 Servants, &c. in order thereunto ; tho' afterwards he was by the delays of those other persons, that had engaged to go with him, and many other cross accidents forced to put off his intended Voiage.

Upon the hearing of the whole matter, the Captain was dismiss'd and return'd to his old habitation again.

The

## The Conclusion.

**H**AVING now drawn down the History of the Sham-Plots to the present time, we shall in a few lines put an end to the Readers trouble and to our own.

From the Precedent Discourse we see the goodness of our God in breaking so many snares, which the malice of our Enemies had laid for us.

*Jer. 7. 10.*

And are we deliver'd to work abominations? When God hath given us such Deliverances, as these are, should we again break his Commandments? Would he not then be

*Ezek. 9. 13, 14.*

angry with us, till he had consumed us, so that there should be no remnant, nor escaping? Rather let us lay our hands on our bosoms, and cry out every one, *what Iniquity have I done?* and resolve to do so no more. Alas there's none of us can wash our hands in innocence. Our Rich men have been casting in abundantly; and I wish our Poor had not thrown in more than a few mites into that Treasury of wrath, which God is ready to distribute among us all.

All Parties among us, by what names or Titles soever they are distinguisht, have had too great a hand of bringing the land of our Nativity into such imminent dangers. And without as General a Repentance, we have cause to fear that God will at last deliver us up into the hands, and suffer

( 179 )  
suffer us to fall as a prey to the Teeth of  
bloud-thirsty men ; and we may justly ex-  
pect to be made *Slaves* to the lusts of our  
*Enemies*, if we still remain so to those of  
our own.

Would to God therefore that all Pro-  
testants, of what denomination soever,  
would *unite* in this one particular, and  
that there might not be so much as *one*  
*Dissenter*. For then all the devices of our  
Enemies would still be blasted, and all  
their Plots be countermin'd. Then might  
we *smile* at all their attempts to make us  
miserable, because our God would *laugh*  
them to scorn. Then would he defend  
us under the *shadow* of his Wings, and  
bless us with the *light* of his Countenance ;  
and the Papists instead of plotting to *take*  
*away our lives*, will have more need to do  
so to *save their own*, which they have so  
often forfeited to publick Justice by their  
Hellish Treasonable Plots against the King  
and Government.

F I N I S.